candidate, traversed the county, exposing the tyranny of his persecutors, and was triumphantly

my native State will begin fully to appreciate the pioneers of reform, among whom will proudly stand James Erskine Stewart, of Berkley!

less the political organizations present for our

in view of the desolations of this monster curse,

worse than orphan cry, and arousing the

besotted victim to a sense of his obligations to his

family, to his race, and to his God, whose gifts he

vilest ends! Heaven aid the Temperance Reform-

ers, and all others now working together for the

elevation of long-suffering humanity to its true

I had intended to speak in this letter of several matters for which I find I have no room—among

them, a debate before the most spirited of our

Should slaveholders be compelled, by law, to ed-

Lyceums, the "Monumental," on the question

ucate their slaves?" It was opened last evening, in a spirit which showed that the members are

fully alive to the importance of the subject, in all its bearings. Some of the speeches were very able, bold, and searching. The discussion is to be

continued. If in town at the time of the next meeting—which is very doubtful, as I am very

anxious to be in New York early in "Anniversary

Week"-I shall attend and report progress on

events, the decision which the Lyceum may make

readers, most of whom, doubtless, are eager to be

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The usual monthly concert of prayer for mis-

sions was held in the Park street church last Sab-

several of the stations, and all of an encouraging

Syria.-From Beirut, the annual report has

field of labor has been opened in Northern Syria,

and near the northeastern extremity of the Med-

place, some opposition to Protestants had been

excited by an Armenian, who went there from

Beirut, without the knowledge of the missionaries;

labor; and the report states, that unless new

laborers enter upon this field, not only the idea of

forming new stations must be abandoned, but

Protestants there, who are still much persecuted

for their religion. One of the Syrian missionaries

once be opened, through which this vast portion

Nestorians. - Rev. Mr. Stocking writes from

Oroomiah, January 18th, and mentions, in con-

nection with the prosperous state of the mission,

that there is a revival now going on in the female

tor, and met with the most encouraging suc

In Southern India there exists the most pressing

of the human family may be reached.

prevention is better than a pound of cure, and | but Mr. Van Lenness states that this has sub-

BOSTON, May 4, 1847.

thereon shall be made known to your numerous

this important and indicative discussion

VOL. I.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1847.

NO. 19.

The National Era is Published Weekly, on Seventh successors; the result of which is, that the party street, opposite the Patent Office. TERMS.

L. P. NOBLE, PUBLISHER.

Two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding ten lines inserted three times for one dollar; every subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

FAll communications relating to the business matters of the paper, &c., and particularly the names of subscribers, remittances, &c., should be addressed to L. P. Noble, Publisher.

I's Orders are coming in daily for papers without the pay. No paper will be sent except the pay accompany the order. Funds may be sent at our risk, by mail, taking care to have the letter put in an envelope, and well sealed, directed, post paid, to the

Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, is duly authorized to procure advertisements for

this paper,

Within the last week we have received two or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have hereto'ore been Without these, we cannot change the direc-

We desire to call attention to the notice which asks correspondents, in all cases, when names are sent, to give the county, as well as post office and State. One correspondent writes, "It is of no consequence to give the name of the county." It is of consequence to us, as we cannot enter the names of subscribers till we ascertain the county. Let every name be distinctly written.

Agents and others, in sending names, are requested to be very particular, and have each letter distinct. Give the name of the Post Office, the

Agents or others having funds to forward are desired, if the amount be considerable, to purchase of some bank a draft on New York, Phila delphia, or Baltimore. Smaller amounts may be transmitted by mail, observing, when convenient, to send large bills on New England, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore banks. Do not send

certificates of deposite.

All Accounts are kept with each subscriber, and when we receive money from him on his subscription, it is immediately passed to his credit, and a receipt therefor sent in his paper. If those who pay do not receive in a reasonable time receipts from this office, they are requested to notify the publisher, stating the time when and to whom paid.

To this matter, and none of its meaning than our city delegates, with a single exception. But they will get their reward, sooner or later. This all the signs of the Temperance movement plainly indicate. The managers of the State Society have come out in a manifesto, which takes belief and strong ground, and declares, in behalf of the Temperance host of Maryland, in a spirit which I have long desired to witness, that unless the political organizations present for our

3 In transcribing names, it is probable that errors have occurred. Our friends are requested to notify us in such cases, that they may be imme-

diately corrected.

**Example Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys on which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, in all cases, forward the money with the names, so as to make the account even at each remittance. Any clergyman who will procure four sub-cribers, and send us eight dollars, may have a

fifth copy gratis for one year. L. P. NOBLE, Publisher

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MAY 10, 1847.

Increase of juvenile depravity in Baltimore; its cause

There is nothing like "stirring" news here, at set the populace agog. But there is an item of local news that strikes me as worthy of special comment. What would you think to be informed, that the very boys of our city are organizing themselves into bands of highway robbers! It is even so. The other night, as two of our citizens were returning from a fire, they were seized by a party of boys, and held fast by some of them while the rest rifled their pockets in regular bandit style! Captain Gifford, chief of police, happened to be near, accompanied by one of his subordinates, and arrested four or five of the party, who were subsequently committed. The others are still at large, perhaps preparing to repeat their daring game before the rising of another sun. This, I am sorry to say, is only one among hundreds of indications of a degree and extent of juvenile depravity in our community, which is at once alarming and disheartening to contemplate. The question naturally arises: "What is to be done to stay this evil?" We answer, that the case has ever seemed hopeless enough; but that it has been rendered much more so by the present turn of events. You will know what I mean when I ask this question: kept advised of all such unerring signs of the While our men in obedience to the orders of our times.

J. E. S. While our men, in obedience to the orders of our times. Chief Magistrate, backed by the Legislative Councils of the nation, are found robbing the sister republic of Mexico of her possessions, in open day, how can we hope for better from our boys? Perhaps while these juvenile bandits are carrying on their depredations in the city of their home, their fathers or elder brothers are committing wholesale robbery in Mexico. Not satisfying themselves with merely taking a few pennics or dollars at most, from the sufferers, but their very lives, in order to accomplish the fiendish purpose of their mission! But, discouraging as circumstances are, there is one remedy for this system of precocious crime, to which I feel it to be my duty to direct attention, as I have more than once done through another channel, and which should be fairly put to the test. I mean a House of Correction. Were there place, some opposition to Protestants had been test. I mean a House of Correction. such an institution in our city, there would assuredly be less of juvenile crime. And far better it would be, to go upon the principle that an ounce of

aim to reform the boy, rather than punish the sided. The Syrian mission has for several years The result of the Virginia election appears to have taken the politicians here, on all sides, by surprise. It was supposed that the military fever would so inspire the energies of the Administration forces, as to enable them to sweep over the State with resistless power. But, lo and behold! we find the Whigs carrying the day in many counties deemed hopeless herctofore, and reducing the majorities in others to almost nothing. Two or three developments have been made by this contest, which naturally strike me with peculiar force. One of these is the almost defeat of Henry Bedinger, a member of the last Congress, for Vir-You will probably remember what special pains he took to have it understood that he was not one of those who regard slavery either as a sin or a curse, or even an evil. Having been born in one of the counties of the Congressional district then represented (?) by Mr. Bedinger, and partly educated in the county of his own nativity, I felt authorized to declare, at the time, that he had daringly misrepresented his constituents, who are fully sensible of the evils of the slave system, and ever ready, in their moments of calmness, to acknow ledge it to be a curse upon the soil of the Old Dominion, as indeed its woful agricultural and social tendencies too plainly tell! I anticipated that he would be rebuked for his recreancy; and so it resulted, but not so severely as I had hoped. got his election by only a handful of votes, though a popular stump speaker, and running against a mere farmer, who makes no pretensions to oratory-meanwhile, in his own county, his opponents received nearly two votes to his one

There is another turn of events, in connection with the Virginia election, which I cannot refrain from noticing, though it will probably appear, at the first glance, to be unimportant. I allude to the defeat of one of the regular Whig nominees for the State Legislature, in my native county, Berkley, by an independent competitor—an event which has never happened there within my recol-lection, the power of the Whig party having remained unbroken for a long series of years, chiefly need of new laborers, as is shown by the reports by dint of the arrangement of the present rotten constitution of the State, which most absurdly from Ahmednuggen and Mudura. The churches are much increased in numbers in these places, Constitution of the State, which most absurdly are much increased in numbers in these places, confers unto the members of the county courts and there are now twenty new congregations that the privilege of appointing their colleagues and | are without pastors.

take from his paper too great a share of pat-ronage to allow of his continuing at the post. He yielded to the pressure, and gave way to a more pliant successor. But his fall as an editor in-sured his rise as a politician. He announced himself to his former patrons as an independent

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

returned by the will of his constituency. I note this fact not to cheer strugglers for the right else-where against organized wrong, but also as an encouraging omen of progress—for such I hope it will prove itself to have been—and an earnest missionary at the Mendi mission. West Africa. Virginia will, ere long, arouse themselves to a just sense of their political rights, and resolve to demand them through such a change of their organic law, as shall destroy the "slave basis" of

SIERRA LEONE, February 19, 1847. Dear Brother: It is with pleasure 1 inform you of our safe arrival in this place, after a very pleasant passage of six weeks and one day. We anchored at Freetown last Friday, a little after representation, forever, and put the humblest non-slaveholding voter upon an equal footing with the haughtiest chattel lord in the State! When this shall have been done, and nothing can possi-bly postpone it beyond the developments of the next census, then the too long blinded masses of

The hand of the Lord has been around us continually. I trust He will give me His guidance and protection through the remainder of the jour-

The refusal of our Legislature to grant the people to express their wishes with respect to the rum traffic, through the ballot-box, has had the effect of arousing the feelings of the friends of Temperance to a a degree which indicates not a little indignation. This is not at all surprising; and the indignation reliable to the refusal of the feelings of the friends of Temperance to a degree which indicates not a little indignation. This is not at all surprising; and the refusal of the feelings of the friends of Temperance to a degree which indicates not a little indignation. This is not at all surprising; and the refusal of the feelings of the friends of Temperance to a degree which indicates not a little indignation. This is not at all surprising; and the refusal of the feelings of the friends of Temperance to a degree which indicates not a little with the feelings of the friends of Temperance to a degree which indicates not a little with the feelings of the friends of Temperance to a degree which indicates not a little with the feelings of the friends of Temperance to a degree which indicates not a little with the feelings of the friends of Temperance to a degree which indicates not a little with the feelings of the friends of Temperance to a degree which indicates not a little with the feelings of the friends of Temperance to a degree which indicates not a little with the feelings of the friends of Temperance to a degree which indicates not a little with the feelings of the friends of Temperance to a degree which indicates not a little with the feelings of the friends of Temperance to a degree which indicates not a little with the feelings of the friends of the feelings of the feelings of the feelings of the friends of the feelings of the fee many in the Western States. The religious in-struction and training in them are excellent. The Sabbath is observed in a becoming manner; and I I hope their indignation, which is well entitled to be styled "virtuous indignation," may never subside until justice is done on this great question.

The Legislature acted most recreantly in relation to this matter, and none of its members more so than our city delegates, with a single exception. am happy to "say that I have not seen a drunken-man going through the streets since I came, with the exception of one poor drunken sailor, and he

was a white man: When I arrived, Mr. Raston was from home When I arrived, Mr. Raston was from home, and will not be back before Monday, so that I shall not see him at present; but I was very kindly received by Mr. Badger, and have stayed with him since my arrival. I have, agreeably to your request, talked to his people in three of his chapels, Sunday, Tuesday, and last evening. The people listened with great attention and with much respect. The inhabitants of Sierra Leone are fifteen thousand; the most of whom are liberated Africans and their descendants. They belong, originally, to some thirty or forty different tribes suffrages men who are ready to pledge themselves to License Reform, the friends of Temperance, originally, to some thirty or forty different tribes and nations, scattered over the western coast of Africa. I have told Mr. Badger that he ought to urge them to carry the Gospel back to their bretheren, as a blessing from Heaven. And who can estimate the amount of good that might be done, should one faithful servant of Christ go from every as are known to be with us, if possible; but, if failing in this, to bring the candidates up to the test by questioning them publicly, as was done in develop themselves in the glorious success of our righteous cause. The board of managers, in the manifesto referred to have recommended. tribe in this place, carrying the Gospel of Peace

manifesto referred to, have recommended preparative meetings throughout the State, and I hope first sound that has met my ear. The chapel adjointheir recommendation may be responded to promptly and energetically! In the mean time, that main dependence for efficient public action, so far as this city is concerned, the Marion Total Abstinence Society, has been organizing for a vigorous summer campaign, under the presidential direction of that whole-souled tectotaller, Thomas Pindell. The plan is, to assign to each speaker so many appointments for the summer, designating

will be found unequal to the task. "Task," did I | CA to Mr. RAYMOND. They appear to take great say! Every true Temperance Reformer will esteem it a privilege to engage in this labor or love—to assist in drying the widow's tear, stilling the pains to provide for my comfort; and I think can say that they were not nappier in meeting in than I was to see them.

We intend to spend the Sabbath at York, and then in two or three days expect to reach Kaw has thus despised, in the perversion of his powers of body and of mind, to, it may be, lowest and Mr. Badger received a letter from Brother Ray

mond by the canoe; the following extract will inform you of his prosperity:

"MENDI MISSION. Feb. 9. 1847. "Everything is going on well at the mission. The school now numbers 66, of whom 13 are girls.

They are getting along very well.

"I have now 1,600 bushels of rice in store; and well I may, for I have a hundred who are daily dependent upon me for their bread, and about 120 daily under my control. We are just now in con-I fear not: for God has not led through six troubles, to leave me in the seventh. I am about to have another trial, and I think a severe one, but my God lives vet.

I had hope of being able to launch my big ship next month; but since the excitement about the war, my head ship carpenter has gone away through fear, and I think the other one will go.

The men say Brother Raymond's health is very good. They like Kaw Mendi very much. It is astonishing how much Brother Raymond has gained the affections of all who know him. Yours in Christ, THOMAS GARNICK.

Mr. Lewis Tappan. P. S. I have not found the heat so severe as I expected. The thermometer does not rise above 86 at present. They say it never rises above 90 degrees. The average height is 84 at this place. The sea breeze sets in almost every day, just as the sun gets hot, and there is generally a good deal of bath evening. Rev. Mr. Aiken stated that much haze during the day, which keeps it cooler than it interesting intelligence had been received from otherwise would be.

THE NORTH AROUSED-HOW IT WAS DONE.

Professor McClintock, of Dickinson College, a just been received, and states that an interesting man highly esteemed in the Methodist church, both as a scholar and a Christian, is publishing in the Christian Advocate and Journal a series of articles on slavery. From his first number we copy the following paragraphs, which, as the Proessor disclaims the name of "Abolitionist proper," will be read by some with surprise, though many will regard his statements as substantially true.-N. V. Tribune.

the missionaries have died, and a reinforcement be said to be broken up; the division of Northern is greatly needed, to meet the urgent calls for labor; and the report states, that unless new ists no longer. We have Garrisonians, Liberty men, Methodist Extirpators, and Whig and Dem ocratic Anti-Slavery men; and these, I think, embody the great mass of the Northern people. The rest, at any rate, are hardly worth speaking of. The whole people, bating the insignificant fraction just alluded to, are imbued with antislavery feeling; not the dormant, passive feeling. there is great danger of the utter extinction of those that now exist. In Hasbeyah, at the foot of Mount Hermon, there is now no one to instruct the which existed, we are told, years ago, although it gave no signs of life, but a living, even an aggresis now engaged in the translation of the Scriptures into Arabic, a language spoken by forty millions of people; and, when this is done, a door will at ve, power, which not even refuses to strengthen the institution of slavery, but speaks ominously of its overthrow. In a word, the conscience of the great Northern race is aroused, and even the "potsherds of the earth" do homage to it in Wil-mot provisos, and the like, in that very City of Washington where, within a lustrum or two, they crouched, like spaniels, at the feet of Southern masters, and refused, at their bidding, even to hear the humble petitions of their free North seminary, similar to the one that existed there a ern constituents. Men who, ten years ago, walked softly, as on eggs, when they dared to Constantinople. - Mr. Dwight writes, that the the subject at all, and spoke gingerly about the "domestic institutions" of the South, have now Armenians are, in considerable numbers, embracing Protestantism, and have at length obtainlearned to call things by their right names, and speak out, with refreshing boldness, of the "curse

ed a place for worship in the city proper. There had been some opposition manifested to this by the Patriarch; but the right of the Protestants to of slavery. Now, how has this change been brought to pass? hold their meetings has been virtually acknow-ledged by the Turkish judge. Mr. Dwight also Let the confession come, Messrs, Editors; the Abolitionists have done it. Political events have speaks of the death of the native pastor sent recently from Niromedia to Adabazar, to take charge of the little church in that place. Mr. D. says, that while there, he was a most faithful pasdone their share; but politicians would have remained as they were, but for the stimulus which public opinion received from the Abolitionists. Wrong they doubtless have been in many respects - headstrong, fanatical, abusive, pharisaical, if you please but they have done this thing that of the triumphant Christian, and afforded a They have stirred up men's minds to contemplate a great truth, no matter what evil passions they may have stirred up beside. Perhaps, even the blessed example to numbers of his flock, who asultraism was necessary to give the impulse, the energy, the almost reckless daring, and the unflagging perseverance, that were essential to so great an enterprise. The evils of the ultraism benevolence require him to do.

It is remarked above, that slavery in the Southpassing, away; the enthusiasm and the persever- and labor, which secures a more certain subsist- States.

prove, if it were necessary,) that the condition of the slaves, taking the whole South together, has defect in their altered social system has never been vastly improved during this agitation. The tree of truth has sent forth from its mighty branches "its stirring and far-heard music, while WESTERN AFRICA.

We cheerfully give place to the following letter, addressed to Mr. Tappan by an American missionary, who left this country a few months

CAPERS unwittingly testifies to this, in the Southern Christian Advocate of Feb. 5, 1847. Writing missionary at the Mendi mission, West Africa.

This mission, it will be recollected, is the result of the return of the Amistad captives to their native country. the Gospel—no preaching, no sacraments, no Bible instruction, no catechism, no Christian teaching or training whatever, as, for instance, in the great rice-field swamps of Waccamaw, Santee, Pon Pon, and Combahee—there, at the present time they are more fully served than elsewhere in the country," &c. Be it remembered, that seventeen years is but little over the period of the anti-slavery agitation. Dr. Capers might deny the inference; but he has only furnished one case out of many that might be adduced to sustain the point which

From the Southern Quarterly Review for April. ADDRESS TO THE PATRONS OF THE REVIEW.

We have set forth briefly the first great object of the Review. There are other purposes, collateral and incidental, but deeply important, which it will not fail to subserve. The people of the Southern States are so far a peculiar people, that their forms of social life differ from those of other States here and in Europe. On account of those peculiar forms, we are arraigned before the bar of Christendom for alleged wrong-doing, op-pression, and injustice. We will not stand mute. A decent respect for the opinion of the civilized world, and justice to ourselves, demand, that we should not permit our silence to be construed into a consciousness that we dare not or cannot defend our cause. The calm, temperate, thorough discussion of the question of slavery will there-fore occupy no inconsiderable pertion of the Southern Review. The propositions, which are based upon the defence and justification of the social institutions existing among us, may be tri-umphantly maintained before, any unprejudiced

tribunal.

For the establishment of slavery in North America, the South is not responsible. It was brought to us, and forced upon us, by influences beyond our control.* Right or wrong it is here, not by our agency. All that we are responsible for, before God and all just and candid men, is the proper discharge of our duties as masters. And we affirm, as far as human imperfection dare affirm of the performance of any duty, that those affirm of the performance of any duty, that those duties are faithfully discharged. We challenge the investigation of all men, and assert that there is no laboring class in any nation better cared for, better fed, better clothed, better sheltered in old Increase of juvenile depravity in Baltimore; its cause and its cure—House of Correction—The Virginia Election, and certain of its developments—Aspects of the Temperance Movement—Important Debate in relation the Education of Slaves, &c.

Baltimore, May 4, 1847.

To the Editor of the illustrates the difference between the peasant and the slave. What does the landlord in Ireland

people? But should it please Divine Providence to inflict the same calamity of scarcity and famine on the slaveholding States, which now prevails in Ireland and a part of Scotland, it would be the duty of the master-a duty growing out of his position, and belonging to it—to exhaust his fortune and his credit in procuring subsistence for his slaves. The relation between them is not a tie like that which binds the employer and laborer in other countries, to be severed as soon as disease and famine prevail. Here only exists that com-bination of labor with capital which insures to the first, in sickness and in want, as well as in ealth, a competent supply of clothing and food. Nor do we dread a fair comparison of the

outhern slaves with other laborers, as to their moral and religious advancement. In no country has the mass of working people improved more rapidly, in this respect, than the Africans in the United States. In the short period during which they have been associated with the white man, they have reached a higher degree of mental, moral, and religious cultivation, than any portion of the negro race in their own or any other country in the world. Compare the black man of the United States with the savage of his own continent, and none can fail to see the superiority of the first, in character and condition. gress of improvement, with the mass of the people, has been slow in every country. Many genera tions were required to change the barbarian Celt or Saxon into the civilized man of the present day. A few years only have passed since the African was transported to North America. Numbers, indeed, of the natives of Africa are yet alive among us. The advancement in their condition and character, during a time so short, over their own race in their own country, is therefore the more remarkable. The African slave in North America is continually advancing; the nominal freeman in Africa remains stationary. He continues to be, what he has always been, a helpless

To this plain and practical view of the subject, no answer is made, nor can be made, but vague declamation about the rights and dignity of human nature. For argument, the Abolitionist gives us sentiment; for reason, a flourish of rhetoric real condition of human affairs, a vision of philanthropy, as substantial as the fairy enjoyments of summer night's dream.

But it is retorted on us, your duty is not only o care for the comforts of your slaves, but to make them freemen. We reply, what will you do with them if you make them free? Manumit them, place them in collision with the white race, and you insure their destruction. Lay aside every other objection but those affecting the welfare of the negro race only; put the white man apart, as weighing nothing in the scale; the insupera-ble, unanswerable difficulty remains—if you make the negro free, you destroy him. The natives of North America lacked docility and industry to serve in a subordinate station; the races could not amalgamate, and the Indian tribes have disappeared. Force the black man into a like position emove the security that dependence on the white man now insures to him, and you condemn him to a similar fate. We cannot abolish the laws of nature. The Southern States would soon become what Ohio now is, forbidden land to the free

What, then, it may be asked, is to be the end? We do not know. We are unable to foresee. But we profess to belong to that class of men who be-lieve that the affairs of the world are controlled by a superintending Providence, who shapes them as he wills. We are not of the "many wise," who as he wills. We are not of the many wise, are perpetually goaded by a feverish, fretful propensity for moulding everything and everybody after their own petty models of worldly wisdom. For wise purposes has the African been brought to North America. No human being knows what they are. We may conjecture, that here is to be prepared a storehouse of fit materials for evangelizing and civilizing the African continent, by that far-seeing Power, to whom centuries are but days. In his hands we leave the issue, confident that in this, as in every condition of human life, he requires of his creatures nothing mor the faithful performance only of the duties belong-ing to the station in which they are placed. So long as the slaveholder is engaged, as we believe he is, in the earnest and conscientious effort to ameliorate the condition of the slave, within the limits of due subordination and exact and systematic discipline, he is doing all that justice and

were many; but they have passed, or are rapidly | ern Stafes is founded on a combination of capital

successors; the result of which is, that the party getting the "start" may keep it, if they see fit, through all coming time. It so happened that the Whig paper of the county fell into the hands of one whose spirit was not altogether dead to the claims of reform. Believing that the time for demanding the rights of Western Virginia, through a convention, had at length arrived, he said so, like a true man. The Court party, being more interested in the "stand still" policy than in reform, immediately put the editor under the ban. Persecution did its worst, and that worst was to take from his paper too great a share of patronage to allow of his continuing at the post. He him no guaranty for bare subsistence even. Insidefect in their altered social system has never been supplied, and is now forcing itself on the attention of the English people. A late number of the Edinburgh Review contains an interesting article on the subject.

This feature in the condition of the slave, which secures to him the necessaries of life, gives

which was formerly cultivated. It is not the indolence, which has been gratuitously assumed as the explanation, nor the inefficiency of slave labor, but because the slave lives better, consumes more leaves a smaller share to the employer, than any other laborer! There must be fertile land, therefore, and a valuable staple, to secure to the employer of this kind of labor a fair remuneration. There must be freedom of trade, to preserve that staple's value. When it is deliberately curtailed by legislative enactment, the master is ruined, or he wast abandon his near land on on the Atlanta he must abandon his poor lands on on the Atlan-tic for a richer seil in the West. We must seek, by increase of quality, to countervall the curtail-ments in value brought about by acts of Congress, passed by interested classes, for their own benefit. And this leads us to another important topic, which must frequently employ the pages of the Southern Review.

*It has been attempted to extenuate the charge upon England, of having established slavery in North America, by dividing the blame between her and the colonies. There could have been no sellers, it is said, had there been no havers; and if England supplied the Atlantic States, Americans extended it to other States. But it is evident that this mode of reasoning is disingenuous. When Africans were brought into this country, under the sanction of the laws of the mother country, and with her approbation, some would be found to buy, whatever the opinion of the great majority of the colonists might have been. When the attempt was made by the colonies to stop the trade in slaves, it was resisted and put down by England. The ports of North America were kept open to the trade by her authority. A receiver is as bad as the thief, but where the receiver is forced to receive by the order of his superior, the adage no longer applies.

So also of the signal discovery, for which we are indebted, we believe, to Lord Brougham, that slavery has been suffered to spread beyond its original limits. If the slaves were what they are represented to be—chained, beaten, half starved, and worked to death—they would not have increased, and would not have spread. But they have been well treated. A large natural increase is the necessary consequence. Increase of population requires increase of space, whether the population be white or black. The slaves have spread with their masters over the country. They enjoy together the abundance of the fertile lands of the West. It is as impossible to prevent the diffusion as to prevent the increase which causes it. and it would puzzle Malthus himself to limit the last. To say that the Americans have not prevented the extension of slavery, is merely saying that they have been unable to stop the laws of nature. The true question is, have they imported slaves from Africa, or from abroad, to people new States? It is well known that they have not.

From the Cincinnati Morning Herald. THE UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF SLAVERY IN THE STATES-MASSACHUSETTS RESOLU-

relation between slavery within the States and the Constitution of the United States. This controversy grew out of a resolution passed by the Liberty State Convention of Massachusetts as

"Resolved That the Constitution of the United States does not establish slavery, nor give it any legal existence; nor does it, by any fair interpre-tation, sanction it within the States. Nor could it so sanction it, even had its framers so intended, inasmuch as slavery had, at that time, no legal existence in any of the States of the Union: Because, first, the colonial charters did not authorize Secondly, the trade between the colonies and Thirdly, the decision of the Court of King's Bench in the case of Sommersett, in 1742, settled the law of the land, as applicable to the colonies as to any part of Great Britain. Fourthly, the Declamental law of the land, with which slavery was necessarily inconsistent. Fifthly, none of Constitutions of the then States recognised it. And, sixthly, because slavery is inconsistent with natural right and justice, and its establishment lies beyond the limit of rightful constitutional and legislative authority."

Against the doctrine contained in the first sentence of this resolution, no valid objection can be made. It has ever been a fundamental principle of the Liberty creed.

The second proposition of the resolution is that the Constitution could not have sanctioned slavery in the States, even had its framers so intended, and clearly expressed that intention.

The supposed proof of this proposition is, "inasmuch as slavery had at that time no legal existence in any of the States of the Union."

The truth of this, in its turn, rests upon that of the six allegations which conclude the resolution This whole series of assertions, and its supposed conclusions, are controverted by the Era and defended by the Emancipator. We deem it unnecessary to state at length the ground which they have respectively occupied. We shall conent ourselves with stating our own opinion, that the Era has established, beyond the reach of successful dispute, as a fact, that slavery did have, at the adoption of the Constitution, a legal existence in several of the States that now his Union. In doing so, we may add, that we think it has not only vindicated an undeniable ruth of history and of law, but has defended the legitimate doctrines of the Liberty party against an attempted interpolation. They are based, as we understand them, upon a strict construction of the grants to the Federal Government, and the theory of the sovereignty of the several States, and not upon the dogmas of consolidationists. In consequence, we contend that the General Government, in none of its departments, is invested with any direct power to abolish slavery within

The Era has succeeded, we think, in proving the error of the principal postulate of the resolu tion—that slavery, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, had no legal existence in any of the States-by showing that all the reasons alleged in support of it are either false in fact or inapplicable in principle, as well as by establis But even admitting its truth, we think the reasoning based upon it fallacious. How does it follow, from the fact that slavery had no legal existence in any of the States, that the Constitution could not have sanctioned and legalized it, if its framers had so intended? The Constitution was We see no reason why it might not have con-ferred power upon that Government to establish slavery where it would not otherwise exist, why it could not have ordained the institution itself, much more have sanctioned and legalized it where it existed before as a practice. We see no reason why the people of the several States, who ordained the Constitution, might not, had they been so disposed, so constructed it as that its adoption would have been the establishment of slavery within all the States, although previously it might have been unknown to the laws of any of them. The fact of the previous legal existence of such an institution has nothing whatever to do with what the framers of the Constitution might

power to have established or legalized slavery, is because its establishment "lies beyond the limit of rightful constitutional and legislative authority."

But this only proves that such a Constitution would have been wrong—not that any of its own establishments were wrong—not that any of its own establishments were wrong—not that any of its own deed although the island has been embarrassed. establishments were unconstitutional, which is, in | deed, although the island has been embarrassed terms, a contradiction.

The author of the Massachusetts resolution when he denied the power of the framers of the Constitution to sanction slavery, even had they so intended, may have meant that if, in giving any sanction to it they had done so on the suppo-sition that it existed legally in some of the States, that supposition being a condition of the sanction, and on investigation it should afterwards appear that the supposition was an erroneous one, then, that the sanction fell with its foundation, and would be of no binding force. If so, we shall dispute with nothing but the obscurity of his expres-

But there is one conclusion, which the Emancipater seems to adopt, which does not follow, even from this position. The editor of that paper seems to think, that if the Constitution does not establish slavery. nor give it any legal existence, nor sanction it within the States, and if it is con-This feature in the condition of the slave, which secures to him the necessaries of life, gives him, as we have remarked, a larger share of the profits of the capital with which his labor is combined, than any other laborer enjoys; and this fact will go far to explain much that is cheareached. bined, than any other laborer enjoys; and this fact will go far to explain much that is observable in the situation of the Southern States. It is one of its consequences, that large profits from slave labor are necessary to afford to the capital employed an adequate return, because the slave is secure of his share of the profits; and if there be a deficiency, it falls first upon the capitalist—the proprietor or planter. It is on this account that so much of the Southern States is abandoned, which was formerly cultivated. It is not the inthe laws of Congress. It has nothing whatever to do with rights and remedies conferred by State laws, or Constitutions merely. The question might come up incidentally, and then it would have the right to decide it. But it has no power by which it could make a direct application of that decision, to affect the existence of a practice within a State, illegal alone by its laws. That is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the State triburals

We have made these remarks for the purpose of discouraging any attempt to commit the party to doubtful doctrines. There is no necessity for resort to suspicious speculations. The argument in favor of those doctrines of the Liberty party, upon which it is unanimous, is so clear and convincing as to obviate the necessity of any implications. The principles upon which we are agreed are broad enough to cover the whole ground. Faithfully applied, they will accomplish the work. They offer us "ample room and verge enough." Let us secure our positions upon the enough." Let us secure our positions upon the ground that is indisputably ours, before we go in quest of new discoveries or conquests.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

We find the following in the Christian Reflector, from the pen of its editor, H. A. Graves, who has spent the winter in the West Indies. We commend it to the attention of our Southern

We have heard intelligent persons in the Unit ed States express themselves as utterly unable to form a satisfactory judgment of the condition of things in the British Wost Indies, since the act of emancipation, so varied and contradictory have emancipation, so varied and contradictory have been the reports which have reached them re-specting it. A visiter here will soon learn the occasion of this uncertainty. The people are themselves distracted with all sorts of opinions; and whereas six years ago it was the fashion with many to boast of unprecedented prosperity, especially with reference to the religious and social condition of the colonies, it is now common and popular te represent the colonies as quite on the verge of ruin. Either view is undoubtedly an extreme one. It is not so easy making a fortune in Kingston as formerly, because the number of business men has greatly increased—there is more competition and less monopoly; and although other. The sugar manufacture of the island has diminished, and many estates are quite neglected, while others are on the decline. And the reasons are obvious enough. The wages demanded by free laborers, though no greater than were all that they are a more into the decline. gress of a controversy between the National Era and the Emancipator, involving the consideration of some important doctrines with under the apprenticeship system, exceed the forprotection which the British Government granted countries referred to. the planters before emancipation has been remov

ed. Now, when it is remembered that estate decline, because they did not pay for cultivation when no wages were paid, and protection was granted, why should we be surprised that they are unprofitable, when both these advantages are taken away? The blacks are not generally indisposed to labor, but they can do better than work on the estates for a mere pittance; they can retire a lit-tle distance to the mountains, lease or buy a few acres of land, and raise articles for the provision market, with more profit as well as more independ-ence and comfort, than they can hire themselves out to the planters. To supply the deficiency of plantation laborers, large sums of money have been paid to secure the immigration of the "Coo-lies" from Southern Asia, but, from all we can learn, we infer that they have greatly disappoint ed the expectations of those who fayored their coming. They are represented as a miserable class of beings-indolent, indifferent to their personal appearance-often going unclad, and exceedingly avaricious and superstitious. This plan of supplying laborers has thus proved unsatisfactory, and will not be continued. The "Coolies" are regarded as nuisances; they are said to have a degrading influence on the natives, and to be more injurious than beneficial. They very generally anticipate returning to the East Indies; but it is probable the pledges which were made to assist them in returning, should they wish to do so, will never be fulfilled. There is some talk now about immigration from Africa, but whether any- | peopl thing will be accomplished in that direction is un-certain. The voluntary immigration of free colored persons from the United States is deemed very desirable. They are said to make the best

working people, both as it respects their moral character and their habits of industry. But the wages demanded by the emancipated people, and justly due them, might yet be paid, with profit to the estates, if proper economy were exercised in their management. This is far from being the case generally. A sugar plantation which we passed in going to Oberlin is conducted by its proprietor, who, managing on principles like the New England farmer, has always, and does still, make money. His establishment is in a thriving condition. But most of the proprietors live in England. They employ each an attorney, an overseer, and a book-keeper, who are liable to be displaced at any moment—who are frequently incompetent to the duties of their station—who care nothing for the future condition or value of the estate, and nothing for the public prosperity of Jamaica, who, (i. e., the overseer and clerk,) as soon as they have earned and cheated the proprietors and laborers enough for a personal compe-tence, gather their gleanings, resign their place, and return to England. Everything on the es-tates, and in the establishments of the upper classes, is conducted in the most extravagant manner. The houses are furnished in princely style; a splendid livery is kept; special servants are employed for every class of duties; among the servants, as well as the agents served, there is often a great want of fidelity; and countress avenues for waste and expenditure are open on every hand. Beside, the estates are rendored doubly expensive by the entire want of co-operation among propri-etors and managers. Each establishment has its framers had so intended? The Constitution was ordained as the fundamental law, containing an enumeration of the powers of a new Government.

The constitution was own mill, and many, also, its distillery. It is as if the wheat-growers of the States had every man if the wheat-growers of the States had every man a flour mill on his own farm, which it would cost the nation. some thousands of dollars to build and keep in repair. The want of public and private apparent here would perfectly astound the yeonanry of New England, and make them predict

Jamaica's ruin more loudly than it is predicted here. But, we are happy to say, on many points a decided improvement is now taking place. The people are learning that the extravagant fashions and gal for himself, if he would avoid embarrassments, the visits of the sheriff, and the debtor's prison. Europe, and to settle down on small estates, with by emancipation, it is evident that in the long run We do not say the framers of the Constitution | it will be found to have derived great advantage did any such thing. On the contrary, we know that they did not establish or sanction slavery.

They did not even recognise its existence in the slightest doubt.

For the National Era. In taking the remains of a dear friend to Alex-

andria, to the last resting-place of the family, we passed by the late residence of Mr. Armfield, the passed by the late residence of Mr. Armheld, the most splendid mansion, perhaps, in that city, which is saying much, there being many beautiful ones there. "Why has not that place been sold? It has been a long time advertised," said one in the carriage to his friend, who replied—"Because there has been a "Wo" pronounced against it and its owner. It was reared by cruelty the most refined, by violence the most revolting! no less than tearing the mather from the child, the child than tearing the mother from the child, the child from the mother, husband and wife from each other. This traffic to the South lasted for many years, exhibiting often, at the embarkation, such scenes of misery as no heart can begin to realize, except by fancying himself parting forever from

those most dear to him on earth.

If there be not an awful retribution awaiting the authors of such deeds, then the Word of God means nothing.

For the National Era.

SOUTHERN FEELING.

MR. EDITOR: I am not a Southron, but a sincere friend to the best interests of my country, North and South; and it ways gratifies me to see noble expressions, come from wha narter they may. In a newspaper printed at Savannah, in 841, and perhaps still, entitled The Georgian, I saw, under a figure of the flag of the United States, floating in the breeze. the following spirited lines, which I beg you to insert.

> FLAG OF THE FREE. Flag of the free! still hear thy sway Undimm'd, through ages yet untold; O'er earth's proud realms thy stars display,

Like morning's radiant clouds unrolled. Flag of the skies! still peerless shine, Through ether's azure vault unfurled, Till every hand and heart entwine

To sweep oppression from the world.

REMOVAL OF SLAVERY-A VOICE FROM KENTUCKY.

The editor of the "Banner and Pioneer" (Lousville, Kentucky) is publishing a series of arti-eles, apparently from his own pen, under the nead, "Plan for the Removal of Slavery," in which, after referring to the condition of Africa, and the circumstances under which slaves were introduced into this country, he gives some views of the present condition of the slaves, and the indications of Divine Providence in regard to the future destiny of the African race in the South Although they have so recently emerged from a state of barbarism, he says that "no country, or class of men, furnish better practical farmers or mechanics than are to be found among the slaves

As it is well to hear both sides, and as we have here the testimony of an eyewitness, we copy the following portion of his remarks, omitting a few useless thrusts at the "Abolitionists," towards whom he appears to feel a species of phobia, quite natural. His "plan" is to be more fully devel oped in future. Boston Recorder

"Another remarkable feature in the providential arrangements controlling the progress of what we regard as the Divine intention in this matter, is, that in the nursery, and around the homestead, attachments are formed, and sympathies enkindled, for their nurses and the children of the slaves, on the part of the children of the owner. the slaves, on the part of the children of the owners, that never expire. It is by the labor of children in the nursery that thousands of slaves have been, and thousands are now, taught to read; and through the generous impulses of these feelings enkindled in the nursery,, thousands of slaves have been emancipated and provided for. The art of writing has not been so much sought for among the slaves, as has the art of reading, because not so useful to them; but after all that ple than the French Canadians, the Mexicans, or any of the States of South America; and that they are, at this hour, more capable of ernment than the inhabitants of either of the

We invite the special attention of the reader population in religion and morals. Where, upon the face of the wide earth, can it be found that so many hundreds of thousands of the most degraded Pagans have been so thoroughly imbued with the gospel, since the introduction of slavery into this country, as among these African slaves? We suppose that it will not be denied that a larger proportion of the slave population of the South are professors of religion, than of the white.

Every one knows that the more enlightened and intelligent the slave, the more capable he is of benefiting his master. Flence, many are taking great pains to improve their slaves. But who does not know, at the same time, that in proportion to the moral and intellectual elevation of the slave, so does the rigor of his bondage decrease? and that because the master wishes it to be so, and makes it so, because he respects the intellectual and moral worthiness of his slave. In some instances we are aware, owners object to the intellectual improvement of their slaves, but their improve ment cannot be arrested by withholding books from them. If a book was never seen by them, while they have, and must have, free access to all the sources of improvement and knowledge supplied by observation and intercourse in society, they will continue to make rapid advances in knowledge; they may remain somewhat an unlet tered people, but they are destined to be a learned (if the distinction is allowable) and cultivated

"In proportion to the intellectual and moral improvement of the slave population, so would their owners as naturally incline to relax their claims upon them, and, if there was no impediment in the way, to emancipate them. Every man who has observed the progress of things in the slave States, for many years, knows that the improve ment of the slave population has, to say the least of it, kept pace with the improvement of the whites; and that their condition has improved just in propoation to the advances they have made in intellectual and moral culture.

For the National Era. THE NATIONAL CONVENTION-TIME FOR HOLDING IT.

The time has arrived in which there has been much said and written about the next Presidential election, and especially about the time for holding didates for the offices of President and Vice President. The importance of such a Convention no one will doubt; and the measures to be adopted are doubly important to those of any former Convention of the kind, and should be duly weighed by all who have a sincere desire for the welfare of our common country, and the permanent good

of those for whom we are laboring.

Before the holding of such a Convention, the friends of Liberty throughout the country should meet and discuss the great measures now before the nation, and recommend such a line of policy as, in their judgment, will best conduce to the success and final triumph of the principles of Liberty in this Union. By so doing, and making the result of their investigations known, they will thus materially aid those who shall attend the

should soon be fixed, as it is of great importance that preparations should be made for that event in due season. The prevailing opinion in this part of the country, so far as I have any know-ledge of it, is in favor of an early nomination; and this, I am confident, is the best for the advancement of our cause, by seeing the practical working of early and late nominations. In this State, the experiment was tried of a late nomination in 1845, experiment was tried of a late nomination in 10-20, and the result was a decrease of our vote from the former year. The same experiment was also tried in this (Middlesex) county, with the same result. Whereas, in other years, early nominations. An intelligent gentleman, who has long resided here, told us last evening that a permanent citizenship is now rapidly gaining. Thriving and industrious persons are beginning to come from largely increased over that of former years. Another argument in favor of an early nominacussed than it would be possible to do, after a late nomination; and the people could see more clearly our position, if we nominate early.

I hope a National Convention will be called

Lowell, Massachusetts, May 3, 1847.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MAY 13, 1847.

LETTER FROM MR. BENTON-IMPORTANT

DEVELOPMENT. Our readers will recollect the strenuous efforts made last winter by the slaveholding members of the House of Representatives, under the leadership of Mr. Calhoun, to expunge from the bill establishing a Territorial Government in Oregon the usual clause prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude. It was conceded on all sides that slavery could never flourish in that Territory, but Mr. Calhoun was averse to the clause because it implied disapprobation of the system of slavery, and would be an addition to the series of precedents sustaining the feeling of slavery exclusion. That he was the instigator of this movement, he himself publicly announced in the Senate during in a Territory far less northern than yours,) will the debate on the Wilmot proviso.

The representatives of the free States rallied. however, and voted down the motion to expunge, then passed by a strong vote, very few of the slaveholding members voting against it.

In the Senate, instead of going to the Territoslaveholders, and, as may be expected, was subsequently reported with the anti-slavery chause stricken out.

No anxiety was shown to consider the bill. The famous Baltimore convention had coupled the time, the President will give you all the protecthe Union, and provided with a Government with such haste as scarcely ever characterized the accomplishment of any great legislative measure, the Administration played false towards Oregon, surrendering to a foreign Power one-half of the territory it claimed, and the other half was permitted by the Federal Legislature to drag along of the late session, both as it passed the House of its existence without the protection of any other Government than such as the hardy settlers there might erect for themselves.

shameful, humiliating exhibition of the subserviency of the Government to the tyranny of the slave power.

session of the proceedings of Congress on your petition for a Territorial Government, and for the protection and security of your rights. shameful, humiliating exhibition of the subserslave power.

Had there been any spirit among the Senators taken up at once, the anti-slavery clause restored, was delayed till within a day or two of the close of the session, when, after a mere spasmodic effort to bring it under consideration, it was laid upon the table by the combined votes of Southern men generally and Northern Whigs! We know the rious objectionable features, to which they were unwilling to give their assent, relating, we believe, to corporation, the right of suffrage, &c.; but had they felt, as freemen ought to have felt, proper indignation against the determination of Mr. Calhoun and the ultra slaveholders to compel Oregon to remain an alien from this Union, without protection or countenance from the Government, unless slavery were allowed to have free course in her territory, they would promptly have waived their petty scruples, and given the daring adventurers in that region a Legislature. We do

Mr. Calhoun to keep this Territory out of our Union, but we do charge them with caring more for one or two points of party faith than for the in the opinion of the Union. great cause of Human Freedom.

ing vigilance with which the Senator from South Carolina scents out and hunts down in Congress the slightest movement not in perfect harmony with slaveholding policy, can for a moment doubt this. The only wonder is, that Whig members of the Senate, pretending as they do to be the guardians of the anti-slavery interests, are so frequently entrapped by him, and made subservient to his sinister policy. There is more sympathy between these apparently antagonistical parties than ought to exist between the friends and foes of liberty. The Richmond (Va.) Whig voted for the Oregon Territorial bill with the anti-slavery clause in it, leaving it to be inferred that it would rather the people of that Territory should remain perpetual aliens than be indulged with a Government prohibiting the intro- they are "unmorthy of human regard." duction of slavery-precisely the ground of Mr. grounds of slaveholding opposition to the bill, and

and, so far as this is the case, we have not one unattended with pain. word to say in his behalf; but he is a keen-sightceedingly sorry, to see in so respectable a paper as the North American, in which we have had the pleasure of reading some truthful articles on off the track." the slavery question, no more respectful notice of the letter than the following:

"We advise our readers to peruse this letter, and enjoy a hearty laugh—if they can laugh at the inordinate vanity, amounting to monomania, which pervades the whole proclamation. Benton evidently thinks the star of empire is shooting west ward, and is for throwing an anchor-Hope's-

And is it a thing to be laughed at that John C. Calhoun succeeded in defeating a bill for the es- policy that would vigilantly curb extravagance in to rally another army, with which to breast the tablishment of a Territorial Government in Ore- these appropriations, confine Federal interposition storm. He will be seen again at Mexico, or be-

LETTER FROM THE HON T H BENTON "Washington City, March, 1847. your country)-I think it right to make this communication to you at the present moment, when

are not abandoned! nor will you be denied pro-

a Territorial Government, and in that bill had sanctioned and legalized your provisional organic act, one of the clauses of which forever prohibits bill was referred, proposed to abrogate that pro-hibition; and in the delays and vexations to which that amendment gave rise, the whole bill was laid institution for the protection of life, liberty, and property! and now doomed to wait a year longer.

This is a strange and anomalous condition! al-

most incredible to contemplate, and most critical to endure!—a colony of freemen, 4,000 miles from the Metropolitan Government, and without laws or government to preserve them! But do not be alarmed or desperate, you will not be outlawed for not admitting slavery. Your fundamental act against that institution, copied from the ordinance of 1787, (the work of the great men of the South, in the great day of the South, prohibiting slavery not be abrogated! nor is that the intention of the e mover of the amendment. Upon the record the Judiciary Committee of the Senate is the au- Grant that they have indulged their wit at the thor of that amendment; but not so the fact! many even of the members from the South taking | That committee is only midwife to it. Its author no interest in such amendment. The bill was is the same mind that generated the 'Firebrand then passed by a strong vote, very few of the Resolutions,' of which I send you a copy, and of which the amendment is the legitimate derivation. Oregon is not the object. The most rabid propa- that foreign censors and critics have been far gandist of slavery cannot expect to plant it on the rial Committee, the appropriate one, it was sent | shores of the Pacific in the latitude of Wisconsin to the Committee on the Judiciary, the chairman and the Lake of the Woods. A home agitation. to the Committee on the Judiciary, the chairman and a majority of the members of which were and a majority of the members of which were intended by thrusting this firebrand question into cense. Let us leave our illustrious virtues and your bill! and, at the next session, when it is achievements to take care of themselves, and set thrust in again, we will scourge it out! and pass your bill, as it ought to be. I promise you this in the name of the South as well as of the North; and the event will not deceive me. In the mean Territories of Texas and Oregon in its loving em- tion which existing laws and detachments of the brace; but while the former had been forced into army and navy can enable him to extend to you; and, until Congress has time to act, your friends must rely upon you to continue to govern your- more piquant and entertaining than all the sweet, selves, as you have heretofore done, under the pretty things that our orators can say of the Model provisions of your own voluntary compact, and with the justice, harmony, and moderation, which is due to your own character and to the honor of

the American name. I send you, by Mr. Shinely, a copy of the bill Representatives and as proposed to be amended in the Senate, with the Senate's vote upon laying it on the table, and a copy of Mr. Calhoun's resolutions, (posterior in date to the amendment, but, Never was there a more striking illustration of nevertheless, father to it,) also a copy of your own the favoritism of the "powers that be" in this country towards slaveholding territory—a more senate—all which will put you completely in pos-

"In conclusion, I have to assure you that the same spirit which has made me the friend of Orefrom the free States, that bill would have been taken up at once the anti-slaven weaken up at once the antiand to oppose its renewal in 1828, and to labor for and a Government provided for Oregon. But it its abrogation until it was terminated; the same spirit which led me to reveal the grand destiny of Oregon, in articles written in 1818, and to support every measure for her benefit since-this same spirit still animates me, and will continue to do so while I live; which, I hope, will be long enough to see an emporium of Asiatic commercial excuse of the latter was, that it contained va- at the mouth of your river, and a stream of Asiatic trade pouring into the valley of the Mississippi through the channels of Oregon. Your friend and fellow-citizen

"THOMAS H. BENTON."

MR. WEBSTER IN THE SOUTH-HIS SPEECH AT RICHMOND

Mr. Webster is received with great hospitality by the people of the South. The Union hopes he may obtain such new light respecting them and vainly to throw away his life, or foolishly to put their peculiar institutions as will prevent him himself in the power of the victor. Imputations hereafter from indulging so frequently in invoca- upon his personal courage are unfounded and untions to the "Liberty party" to save the country not charge them with deliberately conspiring with from Democratic rule. We are unable to comprehend the logic of such hope, unless, indeed, Democracy and Slavery be one and the same thing single regiment against the tyrant Iturbide, sur-

We have constantly referred to Mr. Calhoun nergiven him at Richmond, general in its remarks, ing his own ambition on his country's altar, call-the city as being the grand plotter in all this transaction. guarded in its tone. He did not touch directly ed the veteran Victoria from his hiding-place to

> It was a bold revolution. They trusted to the hazards of fortune. They hazarded everything for the independence of the old thirteen | Tampico with the intention of reducing the Mex-States. But what, at last, are military achievements? It is true they have fixed the fate of nations-turned the tide of human affairs. But, after all, what is their end but to establish free mander of reputation, then at the head of affairs, government, and promote public prosperity? Be- and in command of 8,000 regular troops, and forthyond that there is no rational, no Christian obect in civil warfare. Its only just object is to establish civil and religious liberty, to raise man to the standard of human rights. If these he not their objects, then military achievements are unworthy of human regard."

regrets deeply that any member from the South present war against Mexico is waged, neither to operations since his return from Havana. That establish civil or religious liberty, nor to raise man he was permitted to pass through the blockading to the standard of human rights, we have in this squadron by our Government there is no doubt. brief paragraph Mr. Webster's estimate of the We are not among those who see nothing but foul

give up their deep devotion to bank monopolies, to the circumstances and character of the people. fled because they wished to extend the benefits as a matter of course, there is still one part of his Executive, that is another question. of the noble ordinance of 1787-an ordinance patriotic laudation which may require some qualisanctioned and sustained by Jefferson-we find fication. "It may be said," he remarked, "we Anna did all he could with safety to promote Whig papers blindly, insanely, passing by all this are the great untaxed among nations." This is peaceful counsels; but finding this a bootless without one word of remark, set themselves to a rhetorical flourish, only excusable amid the task, what could he do but devote himself to the the sublime employment of ridiculing the style and manner of Mr. Benton! Is this their love hilarity of a public dinner. The burdens of the people in very many of the States are exceedfor human rights? What need they care for that ingly oppressive; so much so, that even the stances: His country weak, torn by intestine gentleman's hostility to Mr. Calhoun, er his ma- horror of repudiation could not induce them to convulsions, exhausted, dishonored, dispirited lignant language? Can they see nothing in the submit to additional taxation. And without powerful invading armies threatening it on every disclosures he made of sufficient importance to taking note of the fact, or being able to form side, their arms rendered more formidable still check their levity, to awaken their anxiety for any very exact idea of it, the people of the Union, by the prestige of victory. Is he dispirited, hesithe good of their country, to arouse their indigna- as a whole, have been taxed enormously in the tating? No! First, we find him at San Luis tion against the "rabid propagandists of slavery?" shape of high protective tariffs. And how is the Potosi, where he collects an army of twenty thouinformed him of the fact of the family being free We call the attention of the Whig party, and debt of one hundred millions of dollars we are sand men, disciplines them, equips them, supports of the Whig country press, to these things. Let about contracting in this Mexican war to be dis- them by his own efforts, without aid from the them read the letter that follows. We care not what charged, without this mode of severe taxation, Central Government. He marches across an immay be their prejudices against the man-let them | which is not the less exhausting because it is in- mense desert; his soldiers are ragged, starving, attend to what he says. He may be very self-suf- sidious? The most fatal diseases, those which famishing, borne down by unheard-of toils and ficient, and a very good hater of Mr. Calhoun- prey most upon the vital organs, are sometimes hardships; but, without delay, he gives battle to

ed, experienced politician, and undoubtedly far opinions which lie at the foundation of the creed leaving two thousand men upon the field of battle more reasonable on the subject of slavery, far less of all politicians of his school. "I look upon the draws off, only because human nature, unsupobnoxious to the free States, than the great ma- Government as the leader, the conductor, whose ported by food and water, could endure no more. jority of slaveholding politicians. Unlike the duty it is to lead the country. Thus I have always Senator from South Carolina, he can see some- thought the improvement of harbors, rivers, &c., hears at San Luis Potosi of the civil war in the thing in his country beyond his own State, some- within the constitutional view of the Government; thing in her institutions beside slavery. We and I think the Government is bound to take the of state, quiets the contending factions, unites his need not ask for the letter the careful considera- lead in these matters of substantial importance. countrymen, and, exhausted as they are, raises tion of our Democratic readers. It is published The Government appears to me to be like the fifteen thousand troops, marches hundreds of in the New Orleans Mercury, a paper edited by a conductor on a railroad, whose business it is to go miles to Xalapa, fortifies himself strongly at Cerro son-in-law of Mr. Benton. We are sorry, ex- forward and draw the train after him; and if he Gordo, where he again meets a powerful invading neglect his duty, or go wrong in any way, it is no army in bloody encounter, fighting again for two wonder if the train push forward and throw him days in succession, and quitting the field only

To what extent the Federal Government should | Shall we attempt to ridicule such a man, hold interfere in the improvement of harbors and him up to the world as a shameless coward? of our harbors, great lakes, and rivers, as may be been invincible. As it is, he is not conquered. required by the general good, and are beyond the Though he has lost two battles, all is not lost. act of Mr. Polk; but Gen. Scott, another of their means of private or State enterprise. But the We have mistaken the man, or he has fled only gon, because it contained a prohibition of slavery? to objects clearly of national importance, and fore. We honor the brave, though an enemy, and leave to State and individual enterprise the main above all does our heart warm towards the man and contradiction men might avoid by simply doing business of internal improvements, seems to us who never gives up when his country's soil is right! "My Friends—(for such I may call many of required by the Constitution, and adapted to the trodden by the foot of an invader. you from personal acquaintance, and all of you spirit of our institutions. As to the leadership Was there a generous spirit in Great Britain, the adjournment of Congress, without passing the to the atmosphere of countries where Governhews compelled to give way to superior force? bill for your government and protection, seems to ments are everything and the people nothing, have left you in a state of abandonment by your mother country. But such is not the case. You everything, and the Government their instru-

middle of January, had passed the bill to give you rights are protected, the better, the more intelligent, the more self-relying, the more prosperous

and happy they will be. Mr. Webster has fallen into the habit of nearly the existence of slavery in Oregon. An amend-ment from the Senate's committee, to which this all public men of this country—the habit of flattering the self-love of the people. "We may look with pride and exultation abroad," he remarks, "to see where this Constitution has placed us in upon the table, and lost for the session. This will be a great disappointment to you, and a real calamity; already five years without law or legal take no pre-eminence, that though we may conquer and subjugate nowhere, this great republic

is the observed of all observers." We protest against offering such incense to the national vanity. We are all vain enough of our manifold excellences, without being constantly told that there is no other people like unto us. What we need is, not adulation, but faithful plain-dealing with our vices and short-comings. It is because public men will not venture upon this delicate task, (as they imagine.) that we are glad to see foreign critics animadverting upon the blemishes and blots of "this great republic." expense of truth sometimes, that their descriptions are too often caricatures, their censures not unfrequently the offspring of the very spirit they would rebuke in us, yet no sensible man can doubt more serviceable to us than the patriotic orators about mending the faults and correcting the vices wishes of the majority." which everybody can see in us but our multitudinous censer-bearers.

The reader will see an article on the first page of the Era, from Blackwood's Magazine, which, though a little spiteful and unfair, is infinitely Republic.

SANTA ANNA.

what will be its influence upon the destiny of Santa Anna? No one has boasted more than he His arrogance and rhodomontade have exceeded the usual standard of Mexican extravagance. No one could have performed less in proportion to his swelling promises. He assured the Congress, soon after his return to the capital, that he would die sooner than see the invaders of the country in possession of the city. In his last appeal to the troops, he pledged his life in their service. He repeated his adjuration to perish sooner than yield. He tells them that it is the last time he may see them; and yet, according to the accounts we have received, he flew prematurely and in a panic from the field where he had pledged himself to perish." - Washington Union.

It is not generous to insult a fallen foe. The statement that Santa Anna "shamefully fled" rests | says: upon the same authority which reported that the release of the prisoners on parole by Gen. Scott produced great discontent in his army. Santa Anna did not fly till the battle was lost; and that he stood as long as he could, with any prudence, is proved by the following statement in the correspondence of the New Orleans Delta:

"Gen. Santa Anna, in his retreat, was so hotly pursued by Col. Harney, who had command of the th infantry and mounted rifles, that he was forced to leave his splendid carriage, trunks, some \$70,000 in silver, and one of his cork legs.

Neither bravery nor patriotism required him generous. The man who, in 1823, when but 30 years of age, an obscure colonel, dared to raise the standard of revolt, and march at the head of a rounded as he was by 15,000 disciplined troops, Mr. Webster made a speech at the public din- and who, when victory declared in his favor, laying a Spanish army of 4,000 veterans, under the command of Gen. Barradas, who had landed at pronounced against Gen. Bustamente, an old comwith, with a prompt daring which has always signalized him, took up the line of march against him with but four or five hundred recruits, cannot be either a coward or a traitor.

Every generous heart will award him high Now, as by the acknowledgment of all, the praise for the manner in which he has conducted "military achievements" of Taylor and Scott: corruption in this transaction. The Administration was doubtless desirous of peace; was aware Mr. Webster then proceeded to expatiate upon that Santa Anna, if in power, could do more to-Calhoun. The Whigs of the Senate, though the excellency of the Federal Constitution, the wards promoting peace than any other man, and aware of the great design of this Senator, will not wisdom of its founders, its beautiful adaptation probably had some kind of understanding with &c., and accordingly unite with him in defeating In the usual vein of our countrymen, he could this end. We do not believe that the Governhim that he would use all proper efforts to effect the bill. And now, when Mr. Benton comes out. not forbear instituting comparisons between this ment asked him to play the traitor, or that he in the public prints with a full exposure of the country and foreign nations, and finally settling would have agreed to any such proposition if down on the axiom, that we are the wisest, great- made. As to the expediency of permitting him to shows, beyond all doubt, that its friends were baf- est, gloriousest of mankind. Assenting to this, return, and the wisdom of the calculations of the

Once more at home, we doubt not that Santa Gen. Taylor, fights him two days, makes the most Mr. Webster in the following extract expresses daring efforts to carry his positions, and, after

He retreats in good order, recrosses the desert. capital, flies to the scene of strife, seizes the helm

when the battle was lost.

Mr. Webster would have the Government as- during the war of the Revolution, that attempted sume, we cannot but think the idea better suited to defame and ridicule our Washington, whenever

The House of Representatives, as early as the the less government they have, so long as their of \$200,000 is to be obtained in Boston

NATIONAL NOMINATING CONVENTION.

There is a national committee appointed to call a convention and we doubt not every Liberty man and editor will cheerfully respond to their decision. We hope the Era is not an exception.— Liberty Standard.

The National Committee, we presume, will hardly venture to fix upon the time for calling a convention, which a very large majority of the Liberty men, as well as in other associations, the gen majority should govern in matters of expediency. No party can hang together except by an observance | Court House was, on the election day, the scene of this rule. The members of the committee will doubtless be guided by what they believe to be the opinions of a majority of the Liberty party, and, in forming a judgment on this point, they certainly will give due weight to the indications afforded by the press. Thus far, the suggestion that we hold our convention in the fall, has been sanctioned by only five out of thirty or more Liberty papers.

The Liberty Advocate (Rhode Island) is in favor of deferring the nomination till next spring. The Charter Oak (Conn.) would prefer next fall,

"The advocates of delay appear to be in a majority. Under these circumstances, the minority will probably forbear to press the matter, and conand demagogues and wordy scribes, who are forbrief opportunity for organization, and for making the arrangements requisite to bring out a full vote. Our own preference would be for an earlier nomination, but we shall cheerfully assent to the

THE ILLUMINATION.

This city was the scene of a grand illumination last Saturday night. Bonfires were kindled rockets whizzed and exploded on every side, cannon thundered, and the whole city turned out to contemplate with proper admiration its own folly. Whig and Democrat strove which should signalize himself by the more striking devices. A peace-Speculation is busy in calculating the effects ful disciple of Esculapius, professional even in of the battle of Cerro Gordo. It has been asked, his rejoicing, stuck up in front of his office a little transparency, all alone, bearing the inscription, "A Dose of Jalape, by Dr. Scott!" It was really medicinal. Some windows were ornamented with odd figures of Gen. Scott and Gen. Taylor, the latter being made to appear like the Fat Boy in Pickwick, and the former, converted hostile to the war, and with a heart running over nished. with the love of peace, among other remarkable sayings of Gen. Taylor, had the following, inscribed in faming letters upon a transparency: "A LITTLE MORE GRAPE, CAPTAIN BRAGG!" Rather bloody for a peace man!

The correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper "Arrived at the Navy Yard, Barrack street

attracted much attention; it was transparent, and we could not suppress a smile at the representa-tion of Santa Anna's cork leg!" Poor Santa Anna! that representation awakens recollections highly honorable to him. He wears

ing his country against the French. Unintentionally, our countrymen were commemorating by that arch, not so much their own triumph, as the have not the days gone by when Te Deums must patriotism of Santa Anna. The freworks at the Navy Yard," says the

National Intelligencer, "commenced at 9 o'clock, and continued about half an hour. At the close of the pyrotechnical display, a large bonfire, consisting of one hundred tar and turpentine barrels, with the Park, which were brilliantly other combustibles, forming a column forty feet

in front of the fireworks were noticed the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Mayor, some of the foreign Ministers, with their families, several military and naval officers, and a large number of ladies."

LIBERATION OF SLAVES IN LOUISIANA.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the reader to the following report of a slave case "human butchery" to be the subject at once of in Louisiana, copied from the Red River Republican editorial damnation and editorial illumination? of the 18th ultimo.

The courts of Louisiana have been distinguished by their frequent decisions in favor of Liberty, in cases of this kind. "A case involving the freedom of six negroes

woman and five children—came up before the listrict court of this parish on Wednesday last. "It is only in a case of this nature that a slave cap be a party to a suit in our court, and considers, our citizens are as adverse to holding in bondage any one legally entitled to freedom as would be the veriest Abolitionist in the North, and hence the most summary justice was admin-

'It was the first case tried; and the evidence, which was taken mainly with a view to enable the holder of the negroes to indemnify against their vendor, being clearly in their favor. was submitted to the jury without argument, who at once gave them a verdict.

woman and her children were, in 1807. slaves in Kentucky, from which State they were taken to the Territory of Indiana, where they were indentured to serve twenty years—the laws of the territory prohibiting slavery for a longer

present, or, more properly, late owner here One of the family (a boy) was left behind in Kentucky, and sued for and recovered his freedom some years ago, since which time he has been

running as a steward on a boat. Not long since, while at our landing, he fell into conversation with a boy belonging here, whom he soon discovered to be his brother. He and at once took steps that have eventuated in establishing it. One or two highly respectable citizens from Indiana were here as witnesses in

The ground of this decision is not stated, but it must have been, we presume, the fact that the removal of the slaves from Kentucky to Indiana dissolved the slave relation.

WAR, BY THE ACT OF MEXICO. The great question at issue between the Whigs

and Democrats has been, whether war existed by the act of Mexico or not. The Whigs contended that it did not, the Democrats that it did. Gen. Scott, the favorite candidate of many Whigs for the Presidency, decides against his own party. He says the war exists by the act of Mexico. Hear him. In his proclamation to the Mexi-

cans, dated Vera Cruz, April 11th, he says: 'Mexicans! Americans are not your enemies: but the enemies, for a time, of the men who, a year ago, misgoverned you, and brought about this unnat ural war between two great republics."

The Whig tacticians are managing to admirarivers, is a question which must be left to the Never was there a braver general; few have been the American army was the great faux pas of Mr. tion. They argued last winter that the march of sound discretion of the law-making power. The more skilful; few equally patriotic. That he has Polk—the real cause of the war. In the spring, majority of all parties will agree in the propriety been beaten, is not his fault. Had he been at it came out that Gen. Taylor, their idol, had himand duty of appropriations for such improvements the head of American soldiers, he would have self recommended this measure to the Executive!

> peculiar favorites, announces that the war was brought about by the Mexican rulers! What will they do next Congress? What ground will they take? How much perplexity

We must frequently remind our readers

TROUBLES AMONG THE METHODISTS IN ACCOMAC-ELECTION EXCITEMENT.

to the polls. The result of bringing church diffi- tinued from 3 o'clock till nightfall. culties to the ballot-box will be seen in the fol- On the 1st of March, Col. Doniphan took pos-Liberty papers have disapproved of. Among lowing article from the Petershurg (Va.) Intelli- session of the capital of Chihuahua in the name

> "We learn from a good source, that Accomac of a great and singular excitement. It seems that the Methodist denomination in that county are divided as to a choice between attaching themdivided as to a choice between attaching themselves to the Northern or Southern division of
> with a division of the army, encountered the Mexing terms.
>
> "Indian corn was held firmly, in consequence of issue in the canvass. "Our informant says, that about three o'clock

on the day of election, when Gen. Bayly was running far ahead of his competitor, Mr. Jones, and had received the votes of most of those who preferred the Southern Conference, the advocates of the Northern division of the church made their appearance at the polls, and began to cast their votes rapidly for Gen. Bayly. The friends of the Bayly or his friends with betraying the South by ourting both parties, and immediately several blows were aimed at Gen. B., which, fortunately, by the interposition of friends, were warded off. The excitement during the remainder of the day and night was very great, and at the close of the polls Gen. Bayly left the Court House, guarded

It is proper that we should mention that our informant stated that Mr. Jones exonerated Gen. Bayly from the charge of tampering with the friends of the North. That his friends did it, is proved by the fact, that Mr. Poulson, a Democrat of the first water, and who has represented that Senatorial district, as well as the county, in the House of Delegates, refused to vote for Gen. Bayly, on the ground of the suprort which these

olitionists gave him.
'Mr. Custis, a Democratic member elect of the House of Delegates from the county of Accomac, is said to be an advocate of the Northern division of the Methodist church. If this be true, it is a singular spectacle to behold in Virginia. we remember the question which divided the church—when we reflect that some of the purest and ablest men of the South would not sit in the General Conference of the church, because of the constant agitation in that body of the question of slavery—it is wonderful that a slaveholding county in Virginia should consent to be represented in the councils of the State by a friend of the opponents of slavery.

A more striking exhibition of the reckless desinto legs. The office of the Intelligencer, peculiarly potism of slavery has scarcely ever been fur-

THE TRIUMPHS OF WAR.

"A Sermon preached on the day of the Annual Fast, April 15, by Andrew P. Peabody, Portsmouth, N. H.

"We have received the above production, and shall make it the theme of some brief remarks.
"While the bells of other churches in Portsnouth were pealing merry notes of rejoicing over resented on each side uninterrupted streams of the glorious destruction of human life at ght, with occasional transparencies. An arch Cruz, the bell of the Unitarian church alone was dumb. The wardens refused its appropriation to such a purpose; and, in our opinion, most justly; for is there not the grossest inconsist ency—in truth, the most detestable mockery—in using a temple, or the furniture of a temple, devoted to the worship of the Creator, for the celea cork leg because he lost his real one in defend- bration of the slaughter of his creatures? The wanton destruction of human life, the causeles murder of helpless innocence, the immolation by hundreds of the unresisting and the unoffendingbe performed in churches for acts like these? Is have not been able to learn. A brother of Gen. human butchery still to be the subject of human La Vega, colonel of artillery, was severely, and, worship?"-New York Tribune, (Editorial.)

This is Brother Greeley's preaching. "Among the buildings in the neighborhood of were the Astor House, the American Hotel, Stewhigh, was lighted up in the space between the Navy Yard and the Capitol. It is thought this lofty pillar of fire' would be seen at a distance of twenty or thirty miles down the Potomac. It certainly shed an immense glare of light all over the city.

Buildings, Sun buildings, &c. Many of these buildings presented large and attractive transparencies, The letter we have from Mr. Benton will show the correctness of this reference. His statement is, that Mr. Calhoun is the real author of the amendment striking out the anti-slavery clause, while the Judiciary Committee "is only mid-" as much as any man, the whole evening." Same the did not touch directly upon any of the political questions now agitating strated the veteran Victoria from his hiding-place to the chief command, while he voluntarily chose a subordinate position; the man who, in 1829, at the head of a force of seven hundred men, hastily collected, succeeded, by a series of skilful and bold maneuvres, in defeating and finally capturate the force of seven hundred men, hastily collected, succeeded, by a series of skilful and bold maneuvres, in defeating and finally capturate the force of seven hundred men, hastily collected, succeeded, by a series of skilful and bold maneuvres, in defeating and finally capturate the force of seven hundred men, hastily collected, succeeded, by a series of skilful and bold maneuvres, in defeating and finally capturate the force of seven hundred men, hastily collected, succeeded, by a series of skilful and bold maneuvres, in defeating and finally capturate the force of seven hundred men, hastily collected, succeeded, by a series of skilful and bold maneuvres, in defeating and finally capturate the force of seven hundred men, hastily collected, succeeded, by a series of skilful and bold maneuvres, in defeating and finally capturate the force of seven hundred men, hastily collected, succeeded, by a series of skilful and bold maneuvres, in defeating and finally capturate the force of seven hundred men, hastily collected, succeeded, by a series of skilful and bold maneuvres, in defeating and finally capturate the force of seven hundred men, hastily collected, succeeded, by a series of skilful and bold maneuvres, in defeating and finally capturate the force of seven hundred men, hastily collected, succeeded, by a series of skilful and bold maneuvres, in defeating and finally c eral homage to the brave fellows who are fighting the battles. There were two large transparencies on the his white charger in the midst of a battle scene; and battle."-New York Correspondence of the National

This is Brother Greeley's practice. How potent such preaching, enforced by such practice! Is But the Tribune is in a large company. The New Vork Sunsays:

"On Sunday, the 11th, a solemn Te Deum was celebrated at the Catholic church at Natchitoches, in commemoration of our triumphs in Mexco. The church was crowded with people of all religious denominations. The Rev. Mr. Justiniani delivered an appropriate address."

When the bells of Protestant churches, which resound from year to year with sermons on brotherly love, peace on earth and good will to man, ring out their merry bells in triumph over the wholesale slaughter of our fellow-creatures, and the priests of Catholic churches offer up Te Deums for the signal successes achieved by gunpowder in blowing their brother Catholics to atoms, party men may surely play as many mad pranks as they please. The preachers and priests of these martial churches should lay aside the shield of faith and helmet of salvation, and set out as recruiting captains. They could do double duty, say prayers and charge bayonet, administer ghostly comfort, or make ghosts of men, just as the case might demand. Just God and Holy! Is thy Sanctuary itself to be polluted by the fell

AN EXCITING CASE.

We have noticed the following additional items in the papers concerning the "Exciting Case" published on our fourth page. Wednesday, several witnesses were called from Maryland, to identify the prisoner as a slave.

"Mr. Gibbons, for the prisoner, stated to the court that he had no witnesses to offer on his be-

Mr. E. D. Ingraham, on behalf of the officer from Baltimore, who made the arrest, asked the court to deliver the prisoner to the officer, to be conveyed to Maryland

Mr. Gibbons stated to the court that it was his intention to show to the court that the warrant issued by the Governor was not such as was contemplated by the act of Congress; and, further, that on the hearing on the writ of habeas corpus, the court can inquire into all the circumstances relating to his detention. His honor asked the learned counsel in the

first place to confine his remarks to the first proposition, as, if that could be made satisfactory, it would settle the question, and prevent the necessity of any further action in the matter, and he would be obliged to discharge the prisoner "Mr. Gibbons went on in support of the first proposition, and quoted decisions wherein judges

scharged prisoners from arrest on writs of habeas corpus, on account of the Executive warrants not containing sufficient to justify the Ex-The gentleman's argument was lengthy and able, and was highly complimented by the court.

"The case was further argued by Mr. Earl, on behalf of the prisoner, and, before he concluded, the case was postponed until Friday afternoon, at

The result of the case we do not know.

ARMY NEWS-BATTLES AND VICTORIES. The newspapers are filled with accounts of bat-

tles and victories. The warfare upon the Mexi-

ans is becoming a continued scene of slaughter.

Battle of Sacramente.—First we have the official. El Passo del Norte, at the head of a force consist- passengers were saved. ing of 924 effective men, 117 officers and privates of the artillery, 93 of Lieut. Mitchell's escort, and that we do not endorse all the communications or the remainder the first regiment of Missouri selections in the Era. We like correspondents | mounted volunteers. On the evening of the 27th | 11th ult., at Berlin, by a long speech from the | in times past worked our difficult way, we shall to speak for themselves, and we not unfrequently they arrived at Sans, where they learned that King. Cannot Americans afford to be magnanimous? make selections for the purpose of exhibiting the the Mexicans, in strong force, had fortified the THE BARINGS have proposed to advance \$300,000 | country, or of presenting the arguments in sup- advance. On the 28th, they marched ferward, from this country. tection for not agreeing to admit slavery. I, a ment. We hold that they are of age, able to walk to aid in the completion of the Chesapeake and port of views different from our own, trusting fell upon the Mexicans, stormed their batteries, for themselves, without the bias of our comments. lery, ten wagons, masses of beans and pinola, and | minute or hour!

Two weeks ago we gave some account of pro- Chihuahua, 300 artillerists, and 1.420 rancheros. July, 1848. ceedings in Accomac against Methodists who con- badly armed. Their loss was 300 killed, 300 Mr. Ronge is in prison for a month at Breslau, tinued their adhesion to the Northern organiza- wounded, 40 prisoners. American loss, one kill- for preaching without permission from the aution. Those engaged in these proceedings deter- ed, one mortally wounded, seven wounded so as thorities. The Germans are no better than the mined, it will be recollected, to carry the matter to recover without loss of limbs. The battle con- old Jews of the Sanhedrim.

of the United States.

Battle of Cerro Gordo.-The American army. under Gen. Scott, achieved a complete victory over | vailed in the latter end of March has given way Santa Anna at Plan del Rio, this side of Jalapa, on the 18th of April. Gen. Twiggs, on the 17th, 4th, but the transactions effected were on advancwas on the 18th the main battle was fought.

The Mexicans, under Santa Anna, it is said. outnumbered the American army, and had fortified themselves in apparently impregnable posi- or other marts, but American was decidedly in tions. One after another, their works were carried, their whole army was routed, five generals, at 37s. to 38s numerous other officers, and 5,000 men, were taken

The following extracts from Mr. Kendall's communication to the New Orleans Picayune, took place on the 14th. Indian corn was in degive additional particulars:

CAMP AT PLAN DEL RIO, April 19, forenoon. "The rout of the Mexicans last evening was total—complete. They were pursued within four miles of Xalapa by General Twiggs, at which point

there were none to follow. The Mexican loss upon the heights was awful; the ground in places is covered with the dead! Among the bodies found was that of Gen. Vas-quez, and near him was Col. Palacio, mortally wounded. Their loss in the retreat was terribly severe—every by-path is strewn with the dead. Had our dragoons been enabled to reach them in season, all would have been killed or captured-Santa Anna among them.

"Even up to this time it is impossible to give anything like a full or correct list of our wounded officers; it is surprising that many of them were not killed. Lieut. Derby, a gallant young officer of the topographical engineers, was badly but not wounded while storming one of the heights. Lieut Ewell, of the rifles, is supposed to be mortally wounded. This regiment has suf-fered terribly. Lieut. Dana, of the 7th infantry, was badly wounded; Capt. Patten, of the 2d, slightly. Lieut. Davis, of the rifles, was very badly wounded in the hip. Maj. Sumner, of the 2d dragoons, but commanding rifles, is improving.

The list of killed and wounded officers in Col. Haskell's command yesterday I have been able to obtain. It should here be stated that Capt. Williams's company of Kentucky and Capt. C. Naylor's company of Pennsylvania volunteers were at-

Killed .- 1st Lieut. Fred. B. Nelson, command-

Wounded .- Lieut. Col. D. H. Cumming, slight-; Maj. Robert Farquharson, (of the 1st Texas beautiful notice of the deceased, says: volunteers, assigned to this regiment for the day,) severely; 1st Lieut. W. P. Haile, adjutant, seerely; 1st Lieut. Wm. Yearwood, mortally; 2d Lieut. James Forrest, slightly; Capt. A. H. Murray, severely; 2d Lieut. George T. Sutherland, Kentucky volunteers, severely.

"The regiment, when in action, numbered less

ican colonels have been killed, but their names I as is supposed, mortally wounded."
"I cannot now recollect one-tenth part of the

I can obtain it, but at present it is almost impossi-ble to get hold of anything. The wounded are still along the roads for miles, although they are

morning. Gen. Scott is to march at noon. Santa Anna's coach is to be harnessed up for the purit was ever put to before.

"The officers and men of the Mexican army—
"The officers and men of the Mexican army—
THE MEXICAN WAR—MASSACHUSETTS. not again to take up arms during the war. Perhaps it is the best disposi-tion that could be made of them, as any other course would delay Gen. Scott's forward move-Generals La Vega and Jarrero, the latter governgood treatment of them. These officers will either be kept in the castle of San Juan d'Ulua or else proceed to the United States.

storm the furthest work of the enemy.

"I have just learned that there is some hope for Gen. Shields. God grant he may live! men in killed and wounded out of only a portion of his regiment. Lieut. Cowardin killed; Lieut. Murphy supposed to be mortally wounded; Lieut. Johnson wounded in three places, and thigh amoutated; Lieuts. Scott, Froman, and Maltby, wounded.

Late from Monterey .- The New Orleans Delta Another massacre of Mexicans had taken place. Twenty-four of them, at Gualapa, were first made prisoners, then tied and shot through the head by twenty Americans. The murder was committed horse, under the command of Col. Mitchell, of the 1st Ohio regiment, encamped at Marin, about five miles from the scene of the massacre. The mounted men were composed of United States dragoons and Texan rangers, and suspicion rests upon some part of this corps. It is said that Gen. Taylor ful in its objects, so wanton, unjust, and unconstihas got his steam up, and is determined to hang tutional in its origin and character, must be reevery man who took part in the murder. It is time his steam was up. The impunity attending the infernal massacre by the Arkansas troops has doubtless emboldened the perpetrators of this diabolical act. Such conduct would disgrace savages, and bespeaks little for the humanity of the | to join in efforts to arrest this war, and, in every subordinate officers. The glory of a war marked by such atrocities we cannot understand.

FROM MEXICO.

from the city of Mexico to the 9th April, The Mexican Congress had abolished the office of Vice President, the object being to get rid of Gomez | war with Mexico; and that we are impressed with Farias, who was not deposed when Santa Anna | the unalterable conviction, that a regard for the resumed the reins of Government, as was reported, but still continued to hold his appointment as Vice President. Senor Don Pedro Arroya was then chosen as a substitute, to act in the absence of the slave power, and for the abolition of slavery of the President, Santa Anna. He is highly ac- within the limits of the United States. ceptable to all classes. The civil disturbances had terminated on the 1st of April. The spirit of determined resistance to the American invaders was breathed by all parties. They were fortifying the city of Mexico, and resolved to resist to the last. The clergy of the Archbishopric of Mexico have bound themselves to the Government for a million and a half of dollars, payable monthly. The clergy of the different bishoprics are to do the same.

DAYS LATER.

20th ult., arrived at Boston on last Thursday. bringing dates fourteen days later than those of the Sarah Sands.

interest.

The United States ship Jamestown arrived at

The lady of Mr. Bancroft dined with the Queen

other provisions. The Mexican force engaged | Scarcity is increasing in France, and the preswas, 1,200 from Durango, 1,200 infantry from ent system of free trade is to be continued till

The state of affairs in Ireland is improving, "The corn market in London, throughout the

last fortnight, has been very active, and a large business has been done both in wheat, flour, and Indian corn, and the depression which had pre-

The operations in wheat were moderate on the

to buoyancy and activity.

the more encouraging reports from the principal

improved request, and good brands were saleable During the week ending the 12th, the transactions in all these articles were to a moderate Southern Conference, on seeing this, charged Gen. prisoners, and their whole camp, ammunition, extent, and rising prices were generally paid. cannon, baggage train, and all, seized. Santa Anna fled, leaving his carriage, papers, and wooden leg, behind him.

Holders feeling reluctant to accept previous rates on the 12th, wheat advanced from 2s. to 3s. per quarter, and flour met excellent demand at full rates. Indian meal was quiet, but steady in value. A further advance of 1s. per quarter in wheat mand, but the supplies were almost exhausted, and of American the diminution of the stock was so considerable that the prices of the best brands were full 1s. per quarter above the prices of the

12th April On the 19th of April the Liverpool market was the scene of much agitation, and nearly all the corn that was on sale was taken eagerly on French and Belgian account, at a risk of prices equal to 6s. per quarter over that day week. Under other circumstances, such an advance might have made a favorable impression on the corn exchange; still, the reverse was the case.

"COTTON MARKET. " Report for April 17 and 19 .- The demand for cotton has been more moderate since the 16th. The sales do not exceed 7,000 to 8,000 bales. Prices are receding, and the market has a quiet appearare receing, and the marker has a quiet appearance. Yesterday the sales reported included 3,000 American, at 63/d to 71/d t; 100 Pernambuco at 8d; 100 Egyptian at 73/d to 81/d. We may further observe, that prices are fully 1/d per pound lower since the report was made of the condition of the Bank of England."

DR. GEORGE MCCLELLAN.

We learn, from the North American, with regret, that Dr. GEORGE McCLELLAN, of Philadelphia, died suddenly last Saturday night, at his residence. He was the founder of the Jefferson College, in that city; and we had the pleasure of attached temporarily to this regiment. Here is the tution. He was a bold and skilful surgeon, a most instructive and highly interesting teacher, and ing company; 2d Lieut C. C. Gill, company E. an accomplished man. In a popular corps of professors, he was the most normal archive.

fessors, he was the most popular. The North American, in the course of a very

"Hundreds of families were wrapped in the deepest affliction; and all felt and lamented the blow, as one which deprived the city of one of its greatest benefactors, and the country of one of its brightest ornaments. Our community did not comprise an individual more respected or belovthan 400 men, and its loss was 79 in killed and ed-one whose genius was more admired, or whose estimable personal qualities were more beloved-La Vega defended his post until the lines of and the loss which has been sustained will be lathe enemy were completely turned. Several Mex- mented by almost every heart, and around every hearth-stone in the city.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Our New York correspondent notices very "I cannot now recollect one-tenth part of the instances of almost reckless daring displayed, but shall endeavor to pick them up. I shall also send you on a full return of the killed and wounded, if opinions. We have paid no attention to these proceedings, because, however laudable the object and estimable the gentlemen engaged in this bringing them in as fast as possible.

"The army is to advance towards Mexico imselves that their scheme is at all practicable. enterprise, we have not been able to persuade ourmediately. Gen. Worth's division marched this | Christian union is to be effected, we think, only by the complete carrying out of the great prinpose of carrying on Maj. Sumner-better use than ciple-let every man be fully persuaded in his own

Great credit is due to Edward L. Keyes, Esq. of Dedham, in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, for an able and excellent report Fifteen of their officers have refused to on the origin, object, and character of the Mexisign, but have given their parole of honor to re- can war, accompanied with a series of sound and port themselves without delay to Col. Wilson, at honest resolutions, expressive of the real feeling of the State on the subject. The report is worthy or of Perote during the time the Texan prisoners of the best days of the ancient Commonwealth were there, and I believe distinguished for his | bold, manly, and unequivocal in its condemnation of the great wrong. The resolutions, which we give below as they finally passed, were adopted Gen. Shields is still alive, but it is considered after a warm debate, during which certain alteraimpossible for him to survive. The ball went tions were made in their phraseology, as originalthrough his lungs as he was leading his men to | ly reported, which, in our opinion, did not by any means improve them, but which perhaps rendered them somewhat less obnoxious to those who, like "Col. Baker, who charged the last fort, lest 45 the Boston Representative in Congress, go for "our country, however bounded."

RESOLVES CONCERNING THE MEXICAN WAR AND THE INSTITUTIONS OF SLAVERY. "Resolved, That the present war with Mexico has its primary origin in the unconstitutional annexation to the United States of the foreign State f Texas; that it was unconstitutionally commenccontains a letter from Monterey, dated April 4th. ed by the order of the President, to Gen. Taylor to take military possession of territory in dispute between the United States and Mexico, and in the occupation of Mexico; and that it is now waged by a powerful nation against a weak neighbor, twenty Americans. The murder was committed unnecessarily and without just cause, at immense on the 28th. On that night, 400 infantry and cost of treasure and life, for the dismemberment of Mexico, and for the conquest of a portion of her territory, from which slavery has already been excluded, with the triple object of extending sla very, of strengthening the "slave power," and of obtaining the control of the free States, under the

Constitution of the United States. garded as a war against freedom, against humanity, against justice, against the Union, against the Constitution, and against the free States; and that a regard for the true interests and the highest honor of the country, not less than the impulses of Christian duty, should arouse all good citizens just way, aiding the country to retire from the position of aggression which it now occupies to-

wards a weak, distracted neighbor, and sister Re Resolved, That our attention is directed anew The New Orleans Picayune has files of papers to the wrong and 'enormity' of slavery, and to the from the city of Mexico to the 9th April. The tyranny and usurpation of the 'slave power,' as displayed in the history of our country, particular fair fame of our country, for the principles of morals, and for that righteousness which exalteth a nation, sanctions and requires all constitutional efforts for the destruction of the unjust influence

> Resolved, That the annexation of territory with Mexican population upon it, is highly inconsistent with the well-being of this Union." The vote on these resolutions was 153 to 33.

We do not ordinarily attach much importance to resolutions of this kind, as our experience in respect to the past action of State Legislatures and political conventions has satisfied us that they are by no means to be depended upon. But there are circumstances attending the preparation and advocacy of the report and resolutions in question, ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA-FOURTEEN | which lead us to regard them as the prelude to important anti-slavery movements on the part of The Caledonia, which left Liverpool on the their author and his friends. We may mistake the spirit and firmness of these "Young" and "Conscience" Whigs. They may not have fully counted the cost of their enterprise, and they may The proceedings of Parliament possess little end, as others have before them, in complaining and reluctant aequiescence in the measures of a The New York packet ship Rochester was pro-slavery party. They may even vote for a report of the battle of Sacramento, by Col. Doni- wrecked on the 18th, between Dublin and Wex. slaveholding candidate for the Presidency. But phan. On the 8th February, he left the town of ford. It is feared she will be a total loss. The we hope better things of them. We believe them to be in earnest. At all events, so long as, from In Portugal, the Queen, unable to resist the our point of observation on the Liberty platform, insurgents, has solicited the aid of Great Britain. | we see them moving in the right direction, and The Prussian General Diet was opened on the treading over the path along which we ourselves continue to bid them a hearty God speed.

state of sentiment in certain sections of the pass of the Sacramento river, about 15 miles in Cork on the 12th ult, with provisions for the poor, IRISH RELIEF.—The Treasurer of the Relief Committee in New York has received \$135,307 It would be interesting to know the aggregate man of the South and a slaveholder, tell you this. alone, without governmental leading-strings; that Ohio Canal. It is stated that the additional sum often to the good sense of our readers to judge on the 15th. The papers do not give the precise contributed by the whole country. It cannot falf short of \$500,000.

the responsibility of supplying them with the Era, I have incurred obligations which thus far they have not enabled me to meet. This statement, I am sure, will be enough to every honorable subscriber. G. BAHLEY, Jun.

reply to some of our remarks concerning the Hanover treaty, from the pen of a gentleman pecu-

THE HANOVER TREATY.

To the Editor of the National Era: In your notice of the Hanover treaty, last | pump at his nose. Thursday, you remarked: "We would not intentionally do injustice to the Administration; but we cannot help thinking that, had it not been for say: "The governing motive in regulating this treaty, was a regard to the staples of slave labor."

From the tenor of your editorial throughout, I am quite willing to believe that you "would not intentionally do injustice to the Administration," and threfore I take great pleasure in imparting to you such information as is in my possession relative to the "governing motive" which animated the Administration in concluding the treatment of the administration in concluding the treatment of the statement of the statement of the statement of the deptet.

Divine the Honors.—The Union carries out its opposition to monopolies in many ways. It declares the victory of Sacramento, achieved by Col. Doniphan, unsurpassed by any other victory in this active war, and adds:

"It is idle to attempt to arrogate the whole treaty.
In the outset I will state—in order to disabuse

your mind of the impression made upon it, that the promotion of the slave labor interest was the primary object in the negotiation—a fact of which yourself, and hundreds of thousands of other ing officer." well-informed persons may not be aware, that the soil and the climate of a considerable portion of Ohio is of that description as to enable her to become the largest producer of tobacco of any State in the Union. In the region drained by the Must or ? That's a shrewd idea. kingum the plant matures admirably well, and the staple is in excellent esteem in Germany and in France. The product, as well as I recollect, has extended occasionally to 30,000 hogsheads a year—one-sixth of the entire yield of the United States—nearly all of which was inspected and sold at Baltimore, and shipped abroad under the classification of "Maryland." The cost of transportthat frequently an incompetent remuneration is left them for their toil and care. I am fully convinced that, while the tobacco interest, generally, will be benefited by the treaty, no State will enjoy more advantages under its stipulations than the powerful free "labor" one of the West. She will in less than half a dozen years, if prices rule suffi-ciently high to make the crop profitable, of which there is now a reasonable probability—resulting from the vigorous efforts of the Administration to extend consumption in foreign countries ing offered a prize for the best essay on the Mexproduce 50,000 hogsheads annually, and without ican war, a claimant for it appears, in the New the slightest aid by "slave labor.

Connecticut is also, to a considerable extent, a as follows: tobacco growing State. In the fertile valley through which the beautiful river that bears her name meanders, the staple is successfully cultivated—and as profitably so as any other produced from her soil. As in Ohio, so in Connecticut, the article is cultivated by free "labor."

With proper encouragement, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, may likewise produce tobacco as their leading staple. In short, there is not a State or Territory in the Union but which grew tobacco when the census for 1840 was taken; and if new markets can be forced open in Europe, the yield, doubtless, will soon be as large, in the aggregate, in the free as in the slave States. Mr. Buchanan, in the treaty referred to, and

which seems to have met with favor everywhere, as decidedly the best commercial one concluded at any time by this country, took particular care of our whale fishing interest—an interest belonging exclusively to free States. The transit duties, its fisheries; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the kingdom of Hanover of any articles the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, and of their fisheries, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other FOREIGN COUNTRY, or of its

Zoll Verein, she is precluded from discriminating against the products of our fisheries, in favor of those of the States composing that league, for each of them stand in their relation to her as a foreign country. If Hanover, therefore, joined the Zoll Verein, she must adhere to the terms of the treaty, however valuable the whaling interest ciated with her. Under this stipulation a permanent market has been secured, such as we enjoyed here before for nearly half of all the whale oil which we produced in the South Seas. If the Zoll Verein had been perfected, by its embracing the coast States of Germany, before the conclusion of the convention, it is believed that one of its first measures would have been to levy a high duty upon the products of our fisheries, so as to foster "whalers" from the German ports on the North Sea and Baltic. In neither of the seventeen reciprocity treaties which the United States have contracted since 1825, will you find the word "fisheries," used in the sense in which it has been so carefully inserted in the one concluded with No question can ever arise as to whether the products of the United States include the products of their fisheries in distant oceans.

articles of American produce, or manufacture, or merchandise," than those provided for in the treaty? I answer, Certainly. But the annual quantity in transit is inconsiderable, and the articles upon which they are exacted of such value as scarcely to feel them. In the aggregate, they would not amount to more than \$1,000 per annum Breadstuffs and provisions never pass beyond the limits of Hanover, from the German ports to the interior, except rye, usually imported from Odes-We were assuredly not interested in abrogating the transit duties on the exports of other

Our principal ship yards are in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania. Connecticut, and New Jersey. More than nine-tenths of the vessels annually built in the United States are built north of Mason and Dixon's line. The fifth article of the Hanover treaty, as you justly observe, "corrects the blunders of the treaty of 1828, I suppose you allude to the treaty concluded under Mr. Adams's Administration, by Mr. Clay, with the Hanse Towns, by confining the privileges of the present treaty to such vessels as are built within their respective limits." &c. Neither Hanover nor Oldenburg can build ships to advantage, on account of the scarcity of timber within their respective territories; and, consequently, if they augment their mercantile marine, our me-chanics will find additional employment in furnishing them with vessels. Here, again, you perceive that free; not "slave labor," is the chief beneficiary. It would have been very desirable to Hanover and Oldenburg to have been permitted to purchase ships wherever they could procure them at the lowest price, but this point in the negotiation the Secretary of State would not

After copying article 11 of the treaty, you ask, "Why this reservation of a power to abrogate a treaty so advantageous in other respects to our commerce? Suppose the import daties on tobacco were augmented, would the other great advanta-ges of the treaty be lost?" The object contemplated by this stipulation undoubtedly was, to secure the importation of our tobacco into the coast States of Germany, at the mere nominal duty of seventy cents per 100 pounds. Hanover could not obligate herself to continue for a term of twelve years to exact no higher duty than this, because she might possibly be involved in war, when she would require more revenue than at present. But, as it was a sine qua non to get the staple of free and "slave labor" admitted on terms which were necessary for the augmentation of its use, as well as the influence that a treaty stipulation to that effect would exercise upon other States, it was a primary consideration to make such res-

It is by no means probable that the import duty on tobacco will be increased in Hanover and Old enburg during the next twelve years; and the less so, as the shipping interest of each would array itself against such a measure. If this should occur, Shunk for the Vice Presidency! however, it will be offionary, not obligatory, with the President, the Senate, and the House of Rep-

A GREAT FIRE broke out in the hemp warehouse of Rae & Kercheval, St. Louis, on the 27th ult., and was not got under till it consumed several buildings.

REV. Mr. Maffir has fallen into trouble. Man cannot have all the good things of life at once. successful perpetration of mischief A young wife and the approbation of his elder brethren were too much for one mortal. Three clergymen of Philadelphia have presented a petition to the Methodist Conference, asking that Mr. Maffit may be no longer recognised as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been suspended.

In admitting the following candid and able Military Gazette says, that the moustache is a great hygiene measure. "It contends that mousliarly well qualified to speak on the subject, we piratory organs; that they absorb the air before cheerfully acknowledge that it has removed our it enters the nostrils, and are consequently a preservative against consumption." If the exclusion of air is so important to the consumptive, a more effectual preservative would be the use of an air

BARON J. DE ROTHSCHILD has devoted \$5,000,000 to the purchase of grain and flour for the supply the sake of removing all burdens from rice, cotton, and tobacco, it would have given itself no trouble to make such a treaty." And again you if there be a profit, it is to be converted into bread to be distributed to needy families in the capital.

'It is idle to attempt to arrogate the whole glory of this eventful war (eventful as it has been. notwithstanding it is not yet quite twelve months old) to this or that arm of the service, to this or

Taylor, Scott, Doniphan, Kearney, Stockton. Morgan, and all, are equal, and equally unequalled. Why, then, pick out Gen. Taylor for peculiar hon-

FATED.—The Columbia Beacon, the only Democratic paper published in Columbia, (Tenn.) the former residence of President Polk, seems to labor under some fatality. Mr. Sykes, its late editor, has turned Whig, and Mr. Stanley Matthews, his predecessor, turned Liberty man, and became ation across the mountains to a market falls with our successor in the Cincinnati Herald. The such severity upon the planters, compared with former deserted his standard, but all the latter did was to advance it into the thickest of the

A WIRE SUSPENSION BRIDGE is to be constructed over the Ohio at Wheeling. All the stock has been taken, and the company will be organized in

PITHY.—The Massachusetts Peace Society hav-York Express, which publishes his essay in full,

AN ESSAY UPON THE WAR WITH MEXICO. ITS ORIGIN AND ITS RESULTS: CAREFULLY CONSIDERED AND METHODICALLY DIGESTED. By an Odd Sort of Fellow.

> CHAPTER I. On the Origin of the War. § 1. Texas. CHAPTER II.

On the Result of the War. & 1. Taxes. FINIS.

A SERIOUS FIRE broke out in Dayton, Ohio, on abolished by Hanover, Oldenburg, and Bremen, amounted, upon the article of train oil alone, to about \$25,000 per annum! But this is the

HUMBLE AMBITION.—Mr. Webster said, in his Richmond speech, that if, after he was dead and gone, nothing should remain of him, fit to be remembered, but a general acknowledgment on his tombstone that "Here lies one who wished well to the Constitution of his country," "the great object of his life will have been accomplished!" Thus, should Hanover become a member of the A singular object for a rational being!

> tion I never ask a question. My Government is if carried, to cut off the whole or any part of the ALWAYS RIGHT." - Gen. Taylor.

A revival of the old doctrine of the divine right of Kings. What is "my Government?" Mr. may become in Prussia and in other States asso- Polk and the 220 or 230 gentlemen who make speeches in the Capitol. John Bull was very under Major Loring, all under the temporary moderate. He held that the King (only one man, mind you) could do no wrong. Brother Jonathan enlarges his loyalty, and will have it that Mr. Polk and 230 of his fellow-citizens are are always right. This is another illustration of the march of mind in this country.

LIEUTENANT HUNTER, for the offence of taking Alvarado, when his orders were only to blockade it until the whole squadron might have an opportunity to cover itself with glory by summoning. it to surrender, has been sentenced to be reprimanded, and then dismissed from the squadron. Subordinates on shipboard and in the camp have for this brilliant service, independent of the great You ask, "Are not tolls imposed upon other no discretion. They are simply the hands and results which soon followed. feet of their superiors.

> THE STEAMER AMBASSADOR, a large and beautiful boat, intended for the cotton trade, and heavily laden, was burned lately, on her passage from St. Louis to New Orleans. The boat cost \$30,000, and her cargo was very valuable. The deck passengers lost all their baggage.

> THE ELECTION IN ILLINOIS, for a convention to revise the laws of the State, has resulted as follows; so far as heard from :

> Cook County .- 5 Democrats. Anti-black-laws. Lake County .- Butler, Democrat; unknown. Swan, Liberty; anti-black-laws.

McHenry County .- 2 Whigs; anti-black-laws. Boon County .- 1 Whig; anti-black-laws. Kane County .-- 1 Whig, 1 Democrat, 1 Liberty; anti-black-laws.

De Kalb County .- 1 Democrat ; unknown. Kendall County .- 1 Whig; anti-black-laws. La Salle County .- 3 Democrats; unknown. Peoria County .- 2 Independent; anti-black-laws. Will County .- 2 Democrats; anti-black-laws. Will and Dupage.- 1 Democrat; anti-black-laws. Rock Island County .- 1 Whig; unknown. Lee County .- 1 Democrat; unknown. Boone and McHenry .- 1 Whig; unknown. Winnebago County .- 2 Whigs; unknown. Bureau County .- 1 Whig ; unknown. Putnam County .- 1 Whig; anti-black-laws.

REV. A. A. PHELPS, one of the corresponding editors of this paper, who has, however, been disabled by sickness from contributing to its columns, arrived at New Orleans on the 19th ultimo, from Jamaica. He derived some benefit from his voyage, but, we are sorry to learn, is yet quite feeble.

A Mother, at Greenupsburg, Kentucky, was murdered, a few days ago, by her husband and her own son. They were both intoxicated; and the son shot his mother through the head while she was asleep! Rum and war make demons of | carriages with us.

THE DEMOCRATS AND GEN. TAYLOR .- The Phoenix, a Democratic paper, published at Camden. N. J., hoists the name of Gen. Taylor as a candidate for the Presidency, subject to the decision of a Democratic National Convention. A Democratic meeting in Pennsylvania has nominated Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, and Governor

THE VOTE OF THANKS REFUSED.—The lower House of the Legislature of Massachusetts passed a vote of thanks to Gen. Taylor, by 121 to 71. The resolutions were, however, rejected in the Senate, only four in that body voting for them. Upon other garrisons in our march. sober second thought," Massachusetts has decided that it is inexpedient to thank anybody for the

For the National Era

THE ANGEL OF PATIENCE. A FREE PARAPHRASE OF THE GERMAN. To weary hearts, to mourning homes, God's meekest Angel gently comes No power has he to banish pain, Or give us back our lost again, And yet, in tenderest love, our dear And Heavenly Father sends him here. There's quiet in that Angel's glance, There's rest in his still countenance He mocks no grief with idle cheer, Nor wounds with words the mourner's ear. But ills and woes he may not cure

Angel of Patience! sent to calm Our feverish brows with cooling palm; To lay the storms of hope and fear, And reconcile life's smile and tear; The throbs of wounded pride to still,

Oh! thou, who mournest on thy way, With longings for the close of day He walks with thee, that Angel kind, And gently whispers, "Be resigned! Bear up, bear on, the end shall tell The dear Lord ordereth all things well!"

DESPATCH FROM GEN. SCOTT.

The following despatch from Gen. Scott has been received at the War Department, and officially published:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Plan del Rio, 50 miles from Vera Cruz,

Sir: The plan of attack, sketched in General Orders, No. 111, herewith, was finely executed by this gallant army before two o'clock P. M. yes-We are quite embarrassed with the results of victory—prisoners of war, heavy ordnance, field batteries, small arms, and accourrements. About 3,000 men laid down their arms; with the usual proportion of field and company officers, besides five generals, several of them of great distinction. Pinson, Jarrero, La Vega, Noriega, and Obando. A sixth general, Vasquez, was killed in defending the battery (tower) in the rear of the whole Mexican army, the capture of which gave us those glorious results. Our loss, though comparatively small in numbers, has been serious. Brigadier General Shields,

a commander of activity, zeal, and talent, is, I fear, if not dead, mortally wounded. He is some five miles from me at the moment. The field of operations covered many miles, broken by mountains and deep chasms, and I have not a report as yet from any division or brigade. Twiggs's division followed by Shields's (now Col. Baker's) brigade, are now at or near Xalapa, and Worth's division is in route thither, all pursuing with good results, as I learn, that part of the Mexican army—perhaps six or seven thousand men—who fied before our right had carried the tower, and gained the Xalapa road. Pillow's brigade alone is near me at this depot of wounded, sick, and prisoners, and I have time only to give from him the names of 1st Lieutenant F. B. Nelson, and 2d C. G. Gill, both of the 2d Tennessee foot, (Haskell's regiment.) among the killed, and in the brigade 106 of all ranks, killed or wounded. Among the latter, the gallant Brigadier General himself has a smart wound in the arm, but not disabled; and Major R. Farqueson, 2d Tennessee; Captain H. F. Murray, 2d Lieut. G. T. Sutherland, 1st Lieut. W. P. Hale, (adjutant,) all of the same regiment w. r. Hate, (adjutant,) and of the same regiment, severely, and 1st Lieut. W. Yearwood, mortally wounded. And I know, from personal observation on the ground, that 1st Lieut. Ewell, of the rifles, if not now dead, was mortally wounded, in entering, sword in hand, the entrenchments around the captured tower. Second Lieut. Derby, topographical engineers, I also saw at the same place, severely wounded, and Captain Patten, 2d U.S. infantry, lost his right hand. Major Sumner, 2d United States dragoons, was slightly wounded the day be-fore, and Captain Johnston, topographical engi-neers, (now lieutenant colonel of infantry,) was very severely wounded some days earlier, oitring. I must not omit to add, that pa (25 miles hence) I learn we have added much to the enemy's loss, in prisoners, killed, and wounded. In fact, I suppose his retreating army to be nearly disorganized, and hence my haste to follow

in an hour or two, to profit by events. ombstone that "Here lies one who wished well to the Constitution of his country," "the great bject of his life will have been accomplished!" A singular object for a rational being!

"Between my Government and a foreign nation I never ask a question. My Government is division, as I suggested the day before, a strong force, to carry that height, which commanded the Xalaparoad at the foot, and could not fail, if convied to eat off the whole or the strong force, to carry that height, which commanded the Xalaparoad at the foot, and could not fail, enemy's forces from a retreat in any direction. A portion of the 1st artillery, under the oftendistinguished Brevet Colonel Childs, the 3d infantry, under Capt. Alexander, the 7th infantry, der Lieutenant Colonel Plymton, and the rifles. command of Col. Harney, 2d dragoons, during the confinement to his bed of Brevet Brigadier General P. F. Smith, composed that detachment. The style of execution, which I had the pleasure to witness, was most brilliant and decisive The origade ascended the long and difficult slope of Cerro Gordo, without shelter, and under the tremendous fire of artillery and musketry, with the utmost steadiness, reached the breastworks, drove the enemy from them, planted the colors of the 1st artillery, 3d and 7th infantry—the enemy's flag

still flying—and, after some minutes of sharp firing, finished the conquest with the bayonet. It is a most pleasing duty to say that the highest praise is due to Harney, Childs, Plymton, Loring, Alexander, their gallant officers and men,

Worth's division of regulars coming up at this time, he detached Brevet Lieutenant Colonel C. F. Smith, with his light battalion, to support the assault, but not in time. The General, reaching the tower a few minutes before me, and observing a white flag displayed from the nearest portion of the enemy towards the batteries below, sent out Colonels Harney and Childs to hold a parley. The surrender followed in an hour or two.

Major General Patterson left a sick bed to share in the dangers and fatigues of the day, and,

after the surrender, went forward to command the advance forces towards Xalapa.

Brigadier General Pillow and his brigade twice assaulted with great daring the enemy's line of batteries on our left, and, though without suc-

cess, they contributed much to distract and dismay their immediate opponents. President Santa Anna, with Generals Canalizo and Almonte, and some six or eight thousand men, escaped towards Xalapa just before Cerro Gordo

was carried, and before Twiggs's division reached the national road above. cers and men—as I have not the means of feeding them here beyond to-day, and cannot afford to detach a heavy body of horse and foot, with wagons, to accompany them to Vera Cruz. Our baggage to accompany them to Vera Cruz. Our baggage train, though increasing, is not yet half large enough to give an assured progress to this army. Besides, a greater number of prisoners would, probably, escape from the escort in the long and deep sandy road, without subsistence—ten to one—that we half and control to the control of the contr

that we shall find again, out of the same body of men, in the ranks opposed to us. Not one of the Vera Cruz prisoners is believed to have been in the lines of Cerro Gordo. Some six of the officers nighest in rank refuse to give their paroles, except to go to Vera Cruz, and thence, perhaps, to the United States. no value to our army here or at home, I have ordered them to be destroyed; for we have not the means of transporting them. I am also somewhat embarrassed with the — pieces of artillery—all bronze—which we have captured. It would take a brigade, and half the mules of this army, to

metal must be collected, and left here for the pres-We have our own siege train and the proper Being much, occupied with the prisoners, and ney:

"Rev. Mr. Change was unwilling to detain the "Rev. Mr. Change was unwilling to detain the all the details of a forward movement, besides looking to the supplies which are to follow from Vera Cruz, I have time to add no more, intending

transport them fifty miles. A field battery I shall

take for service with the army; but the heavy

.THE PRESIDENCY. In another column will be found an article from the National Era, in reference to holding a Naour views as well as anything we could write. We think the holding of such a Convention

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, May 10, 1847. THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE. As if Religion were intended

For nothing else but to be mended.

Hudibras

was quite an interesting affair, I assure you. We had modern Pauls by the dozen, and well-fed and (generally speaking) respectable linen, had assembled to bring forth their yearly gospel of charity; and for three days the lecture room of Dr. Skinner's church, like the famous egg-hatching machine on a magnificent scale, was a huge, steaming furnace of clerical incubation.

This idea of effecting the great work of evangelical union, by six prayers of from five to ten minutes in length, two pages of Watts's Hymns, and four-and-twenty hours of flatulent speech-making, is a grand one—worthy of the age. It is a sublimely simple receipt for fusing fragmentary as sublimely simple receipt for fusing fragmentary and that the Evangelical Alliance admits into its boson such persons only as are respectable members of Evangelical Churches, we are nevertheless persuaded that the great object of the appointed. The rum party, as on a similar occasion, got possession, and undertook, by physical force, to expel the president of the society, Descent. The rum party, as on a similar occasion, got possession, and undertook, by physical force, to expel the president of the society, Descent. The rum party, as on a similar occasion, got possession, and undertook, by physical force, to expel the president of the society, Descent. The rum party, as on a similar occasion, got possession, and undertook, by physical force, to expel the president of the society possible to proceed, on account of the confusion that fusion the claim. The rum party as on a similar occasion, got possession, and undertook, by physical force, to expel the president of the society possible to proceed on account of the confusion in the Times, appears ashamed of this goes out-rated that the great object of the society possible to proceed, on account of the confusion that the transfer of the society possible to proceed on account of the society had been appointed. The rum party, as on a similar occasion, got possession, and undertook, by physical force, to expel the proc died within you? But now lift up thy head, and rejoice, O mourner in our Jerusalem! for have not the Kirks, and Pattons, and De Witts, "men of stature," buckled on their armor for "the promotion of Christian unity and love, and the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom?"
Well, let us see how this pious Alliance went

about its most excellent work:

One of the first subjects of discussion was presented in the delicate question, Shall reporters be admitted? Just think of it. Here is a congregation of ministers of the Gospel, who profess to have received the commission—"Go ye unto all pations teaching them," and on their assembling.

The illumination was about its most excellent work nations, teaching them;" and, on their assembling for the purpose of blending the sects into one buildings, the theatres, hotels, newspaper offices, holy brotherhood of Christian affection, they colemnly debate whether they should not sit with

last it was agreed to admit reporters. Now came a prodigious struggle to obtain a grand intellectual basis"—a "broad basis"—a "liberal basis"—a "Christian basis"—a "doctrinal basis." It was a painfully ludicrous business. For hours, this body of grave men endeavored to find a "basis." What a season of tribulation! There they were, but they couldn't find a "basis." member anything about that system of evangeli- present,

"Alas! what troubles do environ"

this poor Alliance that cannot find a "basis." "Dr. Forsyth recollected that when the original language was adopted in London, the same question was raised by a Seventh Day Baptist, and the Alliance refused to use any other forms of speech than the expression "Lord's Day." In Least of the benefits secured for New England. Article 6 provides that "No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles, the growth, produce, United States of any articles, the growth produce, United States of any articles, the growth, produce, United States of any articles, the growth produce, United States of any articles, the growt as departing from the true way of the Lord, and could not adopt each other's language.

"Mr. Kirk was averse to any explanatory resolution or note, on the ground that there could be no end to explanations of this kind. "Dr. Lewis made an impressive argument in

favor of the propriety of singling out the fourth commandment as especially sacred.

"Dr. Lansing was troubled by nothing, except

the article in question, and wished to have the preamble altered in that respect.

"Dr. Dr. Wirr made a statement of reasons for opposing the striking out of the article.

"Rev. P. P. SANDFORD was opposed to any change. He would deprecate the going forth of anything which should imply that the Conference recognised any other day than the first day of the week as the Christian Sabbath Finally, the question was settled by the Conference refusing to make any explanation at all on the subject. Now, then, we have a "basis!" Alas!

No! We are still, like the dove, unable to find rest for the sole of our foot. The following propoitions were then presented, in the hope of afford-That, in accordance with the first and sec

ond of the evangelical principles of the basis, it is the right of every individual man, throughout the world, to possess the word of God, as revealed in the Holy Scriptures, and obey that word for himself, under his responsibility to God, who has given him that revelation to be a lamp to his feet and a light to his path. "2. Inasmuch as he who is to read, and under-

stand, and believe for himself the word of God, must have time to study it, and inasmuch as God has set apart one day in seven for such uses therefore, it is the right of every man throughout the world to enjoy, and his duty to improve, the rest of the Sabbath in abstaining from secular employments, and freely worshipping God and hearng the Gospel, and deliberately searching the Scriptures, to ascertain whether what he hears is cording to the word of God.

"3. That, in accordance with the principles of individual liberty and Christian union, it is the right and the duty of believers in Christ to maintain his worship and ordinances in such forms as they, under the teaching of his word, his Spirit, and his Providence, shall judge to be in harmony with his will.

4. That, as God has designed and given the Bible for the whole world, it is the right of every man throughout the world to learn to read the Bible; and that it is the right and duty of all Christians to co-operate in the universal diffusion of the word of God."

Mark the profound and startling discoveries in these four propositions! It is the right of "every individual man" to possess and read the Bible, I have determined to parole the prisoners—officers and men—as I have not the means of feeding we have got a "basis." Ah! There is that slavery question, which cannot be dodged! It must give us "pause"—not a "basis!" For three days ussion was kept up. Do not fear that I will inflict an account of it on you or your readers. In one paragraph I can give the gist of all the wordy, trimming, shrinking, miserable speeches of the great mass of the members of the Confer-

ence. It is their own original proposition; "Inasmuch as the peculiar circumstances of this country seem to demand an expression of sentiment on the subject of slavery, this Alliance de-clares that a discrimination is to be made between those who hold slaves, not by their own fault, or for the sake of their own advantage, but from moives entirely benevolent, and those who hold The small arms and their accourrements being of their fellow-creatures in bondage for the sake of gain; and that the former are to be regarded as entitled to fellowship, while the latter cannot be received as members of this Alliance. (!!!)

Still the one object of the Alliance shall be steadily kept in view, which is not the promotion of temperance, or the removal of slavery, or any other specific evil, however desirable those objects may be in themselves, but the promotion of Christian union and brotherly love." (!!!) The only man who appeared to me to stand up

in the intrepid spirit of a Christian was Mr. Cha-Conference, but agreed with Mr. KIRK that the

I make a second postscript, to say that there is some hope, I am happy to learn, that Gen. Shields may survive his wounds.

One of the principal motives for paroling the prisoners of war is to diminish the resistance of other garrisons in our march.

W. S.

Could not be let alone by it. To avoid the subject would be taking a step contrary to the promotion and brotherly love. He supposed the brotherly love to be promoted was such as should be in accordance with the Gospel. Yet he did not think it could be taken to mean a sort the blocks with oil, as a preventive against moisting the prisoners of war is to diminish the resistance of other garrisons in our march.

W. S.

I make a second postscript, to say that there is some hope, I am happy to learn, that Gen. Shields in each categories over the common stone pavement are so decided, in regard to smoothness, noise, wear and tear of carriages and horses; and over the macadamized road in point of cleanliness and freedom from dust. It has been proposed to saturate the blocks with oil, as a preventive against moisting the prisoners of war is to diminish the resistance of other garrisons in our march.

W. S.

Lieu War I March Screen of War. rional Liberty Convention, for the nomination of Presidential candidates. That article expresses tian, but he would say that the law could not compel a man to be a slaveholder against his will. There were other considerations, showing that it should be postponed till about a year from this time. By that time the political features of the times can be distinctly seen, and a nomination can be made in reference to them.—Signal of Liberty:

There were other considerations, snowing that it would be right for the Alliance to speak definitely on this subject. The eyes of the whole world were on them, and every movement would be critically watched, not only in Europe, but in this

"Mr. CHANEY then read a letter from Rev. Ja-BEZ BURNS, of England, in relation to the alleged promises of the American Delegation in London to form an Alliance wholly free from the contamination of slavery. After some explanations on this subject, from Drs. Patton, Dr Witt, and One of the features in the history of last week was the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance. It was quite an interesting affair, I assure you. We SCHMUCKER, in which the Rev. gentlemen differ-

"Mr. Chaney went on to say, that if the Allievangelists were as common as pickpockets. The ance should admit slaveholders, another Americangels of the churches" in superfine broadcloth, time that such movements had no connection with the Kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ.
"Rev. Mr. Gilpin spoke in favor of anti-sla-

very action.
"Mr. Cushman, a farmer of Otsego county, was in favor of declaring against slavery."

At last, after one of the dullest and most pain-

to seek its entire extirpation and removal from the land. Still, the one object of the Alliance shall be steadily kept in view, which is the promotion of Christian union and brotherly love."

Leahey, th THE ILLUMINATION.

On Friday, the public rejoicings ordered by the city authorities took place. In the afternoon, the military companies walked in procession through the principal streets. With them, however, the display was more personal than national; for it was mainly intended as a celebration of the recent passage of the law in the State Legislature, giving them a new organization and confirming their privileges. As these uniformed companies are in reality the police of the city, this is all very well.

ish exhibition, and afforded convincing proof that closed doors! A good deal more like the college the great mass of mankind are indeed still only of cardinals than the college of fishermen! At "children of a larger growth." Horace Greeley had two immense transparencies in front of his office, representing the "terrific combats" between Taylor and Santa Anna! Several other establishments, from whom better things might have been expected, pandered in the same way to the demoniac passion for butchery. The "Croton demoniac passion for butchery. The "Croton Hotel" might have chosen a better motto on this Christ gave some hints for a "basis," in his Sermon on the Mount. But nobody seemed to remember anything about that system of evangali

At last, they nearly hit on a "basis." But lo!
new difficulties! Would not the Seventh Day
Baptists be excluded? A long discussion ensued.
It was proposed to exclude the seventh day men,
but add a note explanatory of the exclusion. Now,
it was thought they had got a "basis." Not yet!

"Alas! what troubles do environ!"

THE CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

The Times of the 14th ult. contains a card from
Mr. Cunard, in which he expresses regret on account of the "unpleasant circumstances respecting Mr. Douglass's passage," and states, emphatically, that "nothing of the kind will again take place in the steam ships with which he is count of the "unpleasant circumstances respecting Mr. Douglass's passage," and states, emphatically, that "nothing of the kind will again take place in the steam ships with which he is connected." This is gratifying, and shows that Mr. Cunard has formed a "basis." It is a "basis" that will not be moved. will not be moved.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING TO-MORROW.

We are all very busily engaged in preparing for the anniversary meeting of our society to-

There is little general news of interest. Of course the politicians are busy as usual. The ancient friends of the valiant Scott begin to hold their heads, and many of the mob begin to shout his name. This is characteristic of the "masses." Scott has fought the last bloody fight, and therefore he is the greatest hero. The populace very often change their "basis."

The stock market is heavy. For sound stocks, a fair demand, as they have a "basis." No activities.

ity in the bill market, but quotations firm. The freight market is inactive and heavy, from want of produce to go forward.

The inward business of the custom-house continues to show an increase over last year, in addition to the amount of goods which goes into rehouse. The business of the first seven days

Imports.	1846.	1847.	Increase.	Decrease.
Free Bpecie Dutiable - Cash received	\$484,075 6,893 1,354,288 401,454	\$155,262 375,663 1,722,171 461,113	\$368,760 367,883 59,659	\$328,81

About a million and a half of the Caledonia's specie has already been received here. Our banks me to record that that scene was disgraced by feats than on the 1st inst., as nearly \$400,000 have been received from abroad direct at this port, in addition to the above. The amount of specie entered at the Boston custom-house by the Caledonia, to two o'clock Saturday, was \$2,542,369-a larger amount than ever before entered by one vessel. JOHN SMITH THE YOUNGER.

The Jumestown—New kind of Gas—Wooden Pave-ments—Row in Faneuil Hall.

Boston, May 8, 1847. MR. EDITOR: If there were no telegraphs, and fewer newspapers, I should probably be able to give you a more interesting letter; but in this age of "less-than-no-time" communication, the freshest news ceases to be such, almost simultaneously, in every city of the land. Before this reaches you you will have heard of the arrival of the Caledonia, and have obtained the budget of items which she brought. Among the most interesting, especially to us Bostonians, is the account of the arrival at Cork of the Jamestown, after a fine run of fifteen days. Yes! we do feel like crowing some, that, while delays and vexations withnumber have detained the Macedonian at New York, week after week, our good citizens have quietly manned, freighted, and dispatched the Jamestown; that she has safely arrived and discharged her cargo, and will in a few days be upon her return, laden with the blessings of hundreds who have been preserved from starvation, by her timely supplies of wholesome food. The following paragraph appeared in print last night, being an extract from a letter written by a member of the Queen's Council, in reply to one received from a gentleman in this city

"I can positively inform you that every facility. has been given, and positive instructions sent to remit duties on the Jamestown and other vessels irriving with contributions of food from the United States, and also to insure their being conveyed to their intended destination subsequently, without additional expense."

for the Jamestown to start from Cork for this port, and that she will bring over the crew and a part of the passengers of the packet ship Roches-ter, which was wrecked near Wexford some time

qui vive. It is stated to be altogether superior to the letheon, (of Jackson, Morton, Wells, &c.,) as it produces none of the evil effects of that agent, and is perfectly certain in its operation; placing it in the power of the operator to regulate the duration and intensity of its effects at pleasure. It will be remembered that Professor Schonbein the inventor of the explosive or gun-cotton.

There has been a good deal of complaint lately of the wooden pavement which is laid on State

Filed part of the provisions shall occur or not. In a word, it will be for strong and the strength of the strength of the color of the provision of the part of Hanover, &c.

The other was the demand of the slavery? The other was the demand of the slave power to be let alone. The question has the control of the provision of the

should be in accordance with the Gospel. Yet he did not think it could be taken to mean a sort of complacency with each other's doctrines and views, which they might have, and do nothing whatever. It must be that love which would move them to imitate the Saviour in flying to the relief and the evils resulting from the use of asphaltum. It has been proposed to saturate the blocks with oil, as a preventive against moisture and insects, and to lay them down without any other preparation. By this means, it is sacred guarantee by deciding that no colored person can be a "citizen" of Maryland, within the meaning of our Black Laws. them to imitate the Saviour in flying to the relief of the suffering and oppressed. That was the only real ground of Christian union. He would perfect protection than the former, as by the asphaltum the top of the block only is covered, and no protection is afforded against the moisture a trial of the plan will be made before the wooden pavement is set aside in our cities as impractica-

> city on a familiar acquaintance with the Gothamites the coming season. There will be no less than six different routes by which passengers can go from here to New York, viz: The Norwich and Worcester route; that by Springfield and New Haven; the Long Island railroad; the Western railroad to Albany; the Providence and Stonington route; and the road to Fall River, from which latter place a splendid new steamer makes regular trips, going round outside Point Judith. All of these are splendid lines, and the amount of mpetition which must exist between them will

be likely to reduce the fare to a mere nothing. A proposition is now under consideration in Montreal to tunnel the river St. Lawrence, for the purpose of carrying the railroad from St. John's directly into the city. The place proposed is at St. Helen's island, at which point the river is about one-third of a mile wide from shore to

We are all getting out of patience that we do not have any spring here yet. Here it is almost the middle of May, and we have just begun to talk of green peas. A few were in market yesterday at excruciating prices, and within the week

possible to proceed, on account of the confusion that ensued, and the meeting was entirely broken up. It is a painful duty to record such scenes of riot and disorder, for they give evidence of a spirit of lawlessness and insubordination that bodes anything but good to the cause of morality and religion.

Leahey, the "reformed Monk of La Trappe," has been giving another lecture here. "te males

has been giving another lecture here, "to males only," on the abominations of Popery and the priesthood. It was the first of his lectures I have ever attended, and I can truly say, I have rarely been more disgusted than on that occasion. The zest with which he opened his "budget of filth" was not the least loathsome part of the affair, and

bution of Liquor among the Firemen, and its effect—Rewards for Fuguives—Arrest of an alleged Slave—His Statement—Laws and Decisions bearing on the Case, &c. BALTIMORE, May 10, 1847.

A Terrible Conflagration-Shameful Riot-Distri-

To the Editor of the National Era: Yesterday was anything but a day of rest, as

its appellation would denote. A little after the meridian hour, while all of our church-going people were assembled at their respective places of worship, the stillness of the day was broken by an alarm of fire, which proved no "false alarm," but a terrible reality. The immense Cabinet Fac-tory Ware Rooms of James Williams, in South street, near Pratt, were discovered on fire. The buildings and nearly all their contents. It was lamentable to see with what recklessness the most costly and elegant articles of furniture, including marble slabs and mirrors, were hurled from the windows, and crushed into useless fragments! Mr. Williams's loss is very heavy, and it has caused deep regret on the part of thousands. From his premises, the fire communicated with the Wholesale Grocery establishment of William of being able to save this property, but their hopes soon vanished like the smoke now rising from the smouldering ruins. The buildings were entirely destroyed, with a portion of their less moveable contents, including sundry hogsheads of spirituous liquors, in which Mr. Chesnut is said to have dealt largely. The burning of the liquor may be imagined to have greatly heightened the intensity of the conflagration, and to have added a terrificness in keeping with the history of its power! The building adjoining Mr. Chesnut's ware rooms, which was occupied by Mr. Kernan, as a Bakery. was also burned. Here the progress of the fire was arrested, but not without threatening a number of neighboring buildings. So intensely hotwas the combustion, that even the buildings on the opposite side of South street were scorched The Bacon Store of G. Cassard & Son, a firm extensively known, particularly among Western pork-packers, presents large blisters upon its window-shutters, indicating that its contents were not a little periled. However few the tears might be shed over Whiskey thus consumed, the loss of such a stock of Bacon as theirs would be a double

very high prices prevailing at home.

The day being one of leisure, an unusually large crowd naturally assembled at the scene of must have nearly two millions more in their vaults of blackguardism and violence rarely excelled. Several fights were had by "the boys that run with the engines," in the midst of the fire! A number of arrests were made by the Police; but whether the proper parties were secured, is a question which yet remains to be solved. It has often been presented to mind as a legitimate query, whether in these instances of rum-stimulated vio-lence, the furnisher of the intoxicating draught is not more guilty than the drinker, especially where the article is gratuitously furnished. If this be so, how shall we regard the course pur-sued at the establishment of Messrs. Conway & Armstrong, where I myself saw liquors dispensed in the very buckets designed to bear the cooling beverage furnished by Nature! We may be told that these donors of poison thus exhibited their gratitude to the Firemen, and that they meant to be brief. be kind! But, could they not have more safely and humanely furnished coffee? When will all sensible men be brought to properly view this subject? I answer my own question by saying, when they come to properly comprehend the moral culpability of dealing in such agencies of degrada-

tion, woe, and death! Doubtless you have observed an unusual number of "Runaway Slave" advertisements in the daily papers of this city, within a few days. It is interesting to observe two new features of these announcements-first, the enormous rewards offered, seemingly in consciousness of the increasing difficulties of arrest, growing partly out of the diousness of the slave-catching business; and, secondly, the particular pains taken to convey the idea that sundry "scars," &c., have been caused otherwise than by cruelty of treatment. Sometimes, owing to the peculiarity of my position, the arrests made under the stimulus of these

rewards come immediately under my observation; and then they, of course, receive the attention warrantable under existing laws. For example intelligence was conveyed to me, on Saturday night, of the arrest and imprisonment of a black man, as a "fugitive slave," whom my informant believed to be a free man. Early yesterday morn-It is stated, that the 24th instant has been set or the Jamestown to start from Cork for this prisoner. He was politely shown to me, and I ceeded to inquire into his case. His statement I will now give, hoping that, as I am obliged to leave town for a week or two, other friends of since.

A report, which came by the Caledonia, that Professor Schonbein had discovered a new kind of stupefying gas, has set all our doctors on the light somewhere on Federal Hill, Baltimore, whose name is Harriet Small, and whom he came to visit, when he fell into the hands of the officer that arrested him, R. Cowman. Himself and mother were manumitted many years ago, and the deed recorded at Annapolis. Seventeen years since, an individual, claiming him under the title said to have been thus relinquished, (perhaps a son of his late master, who is now dead,) induced him to accompany him a short distance from the city, and Vera Cruz, I have time to add no more, intending to be at Xalapa early to-morrow. We shall not, probably, again meet with serious opposition this side of Perote—certainly not, unless delayed by the want of means of transportation.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect your most obedient servant,

There were two conflicting demands in the society, to one of which it must yield. One was the demand of the principles of the Gospel and of humanity, are the whole. But a new difficulty seems now to have arisen. The water-proof covering has become so perfectly polished by the continued wear of the surface, that it has become exceedingly that he is the person described in the advertise-ment signed by Mr. Dunbar; but he protests that it has become exceedingly ment signed by Mr. Dunbar; but he protests that it has become exceedingly ment signed by Mr. Dunbar; but he protests that it has become exceedingly ment signed by Mr. Dunbar; but he protests that it has become exceedingly ment signed by Mr. Dunbar; but he protests that it has become exceedingly ment signed by Mr. Dunbar; but he protests that it has become exceedingly ment signed by Mr. Dunbar; but he protests that it has become exceedingly ment signed by Mr. Dunbar; but he protests that it has become exceedingly ment signed by Mr. Dunbar; but he protests that it has become exceedingly ment signed by Mr. Dunbar; but he protests that it has become exceedingly ment signed by Mr. Dunbar; but he protests that it has become exceedingly ment signed by Mr. Dunbar; but he protests that it has become exceedingly ment signed by Mr. Dunbar; but he protests that it has become exceedingly ment signed by Mr. Dunbar; but he protests that it has become exceedingly ment signed by Mr. Dunbar; but he protests that it has become exceedingly ment signed by Mr. Dunbar; but he protests that it has become exceedingly ment signed by Mr. Dunbar; but he protests that it has become exceedingly ment signed by Mr. Dunbar; but he protest has become exceeding the protest has become ex

Some of your readers will remember the outrageous tendency of this state of things in the case of the kidnapped woman, Rebecca Sodge. The direct result of the rule which thus requires the which must be imbibed from the earth below; cheap oil of a poor quality could be used, and the expense would be trifling. It is to be hoped that xpense would be trifling. It is to be hoped that trial of the plan will be made before the wooden havement is set aside in our cities as impracticate.

Preparations have been made to put our good bity on a familiar acquaintance with the Gothamtes the coming season. There will be no less than the proof on the enslaved, whereas the Habeas Corpus would throw it upon the enslaver. It is this reversed order of things which renders the situation of hundreds of poor creatures deplorable in the extreme. Nearly always friendless—often very poor and ignorant—they readily become the wooden are the consigned to hopeless hands as the proof on the enslaved, whereas the Habeas Corpus would throw it upon the enslaver. It is this reversed order of things which renders the situation of hundreds of poor creatures deplorable in the extreme. Nearly always friendless—often very poor and ignorant—they readily become the wooden are the continuous control of the enslaver. It is this reversed order of things which renders the situation of hundreds of poor creatures deplorable in the extreme. Nearly always friendless—often very poor and ignorant—they readily become the wooden are the enslaved. to hopeless bondage, through the convenient chan-nel of the Domestic Slave Trade! Many an actual freeman has thus been used to fill the coffers of the avaricious dealer in human bodies and souls, and "stock" the plantation of some Cotton Lord and Sugar Prince of the South.

> ERRATUM.-In "Lays of Reform, No. 4," in the Era of April 29th, first line of the first verse, for 'few," read "Jew."

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Education Question-Bearings on Politics. 10 GIBSON SQUARE, ISLINGTON, April 17, 1847. DEAR SIR: The public attention has been a

good deal occupied, since the departure of the Cambria, with the treatment to which Frederick Douglass has been subjected on board that vessel. Another disgraceful row took place, last evening, at Faneuil Hall, when a meeting of the Washington Total Abstinence Society had been

The topic of topics among us now is the Educational question, on which the House of Commons will have to vote on the evening of the day when the packet sails with this letter. I beg to remind you that the question is not simply whether the Government shall operate in the business of Education on whether it each to said in the discount was not the least loathsome part of the affair, and was far from adding to one's convictions of the sincerity of the lecturer's professions of detestation of what he described. In short, throughout the lecture, I was repeatedly struck with the fidelity of the description given of the man by your New York correspondent some weeks since. the Houses of Parliament. It is all these, and a number of other points of vast importance, in which a variety of classes are most deeply interested, and which involve the deep sympathies of every one among us who has a mind which can think and a heart that can feel. The present distributions and comparison are cussion arrays voluntaries and compulsionists, churchmen and dissenters, radicals and conservatives, against each other, and splits our whole population into a number of parties, who are deter-mined to fight what they regard as the battles of

honest hearts.

mined to light what they regard as the battles of truth and conscience, until their struggles are terminated by victory or entire defeat.

The conference held during the last three days at Crosby Hall has been attended by upwards of five hundred delegates, from all parts of England. all of whom are opposed to the minutes of the Council on education. It can scarcely be said that in that conference there were two parties, as the whole of the members, with very few exceptions, have come to the conclusion, in reference to this entire establishment was speedily wrapt in one unbroken sheet of flame, which consumed the country, that it is not within the province of the State to undertake the business of education. The comparatively few who agree, with Dr. Vaughan and Mr. Birney, that in certain circumstances it may be right for our Government so to act, are a mere fractional part of the body, and their number is being darly diminished.

I do not think that this decision can have much effect on your country, as the objections here felt have been made principally from the fact of our Chesnut, occupying the corner of Pratt and South streets, and to an adjoining building in Pratt and not only acting on the Cheetham motto, "quod street, westward. The firemen had hopes, at first, tuum tene," but also getting the limit of the country, good thing that happens to be going. This is not the case in America; and when you have to esti-mate the proceedings of Crosby Hall, of course the difference in the ecclesiastical position of the two-countries will be taken into consideration.

The most important aspect of this matter, in the estimation of general politicians, will be the fact that, should Lord John Russell not be moved by the appeals which the dissenters have made to the appeals which the dissenters have made to him, he and his party, the whole Whig body, will be cast off by their old adherents and most valuable supporters. This is the determination of those members of the conference who are the most moderate in their views, and whose support the Whigs cannot afford to lose. Dissenters in the city of London can, it is estimated, out the Premier at the next election, if they employ the power in the next election, if they employ the power in their hands; and in the large manufacturing towns of the north, as well as in other boroughs, and even counties, they can unseat a few at least of the supporters of the Whig ministry. It is their solemn determination to do so, unless they should become quite satisfied with the course of Lord John Russell on this Education question. Should the result I have the result I have mentioned occur, the dissenters will endeavor to return men selected from among calamity, with a state of famine abroad, and the themselves; and arrangements are now being made for this purpose. There will be in the next House of Commons a little party, perhaps of a dozen, (the dissenting party.) determined to labor for the putting down of a State religious establishment, and at the comparison. lishment, and at the same time prepared to co-op-erate with all the friends of strict political and commercial justice on a variety of questions in-

volving the rights and liberties of mankind. The effect of such a change in the votes of dis-senters will be materially to aid the advancement of those great political principles which will tend to assimilate the political characters of England and America, and to hasten the triumph of that great cause to which your columns are devoted

THE MARKETS.

From the New York correspondent of the Era.

From the New York correspondent of the Era.

Cotton.—The sales to-day are about 300 bales. The market stands about as before the steamer arrived.

Flour and meal.—There was less activity to-day than yesterday, but for future delivery the quotations were firmer until toward the close, when for May delivery about 12:1-2 cents decline was submitted to. There were, however, buyers for June delivery at the top price, with few sellers. About 5,000 barrels sold of parcels on the spot and to arrive Monday and Tuesday at \$7.69:1-2 a \$7.57:1-2. To arrive by 17th, 2,000 barrels sold at \$7.50. In addition, there were sales of about 25,000 barrels for June and May, at \$6.75 a \$7.50; and 5,000 barrels for June and May, at \$6.75 a \$7.50; and 5,000 barrels for June and May, at \$6.75 a \$7.50; and 5,000 barrels for June and May, at \$6.75 a \$7.50; and 5,000 barrels, at \$7.37:2. Sales of 300 barrels Chic, via Pennsylvamia works, at \$7.68:1-2; and 200 barrels anny Western, at \$7.37:1-2. The market is nearly bare of Southern. Sales of 500 barrels, telivered in Haltimore, at \$7.37:1-2. Of Richmond City, 400 barrels Haxall sold, delivered there, at \$8. Meal is steady at \$4.75 a \$4.87:1-2, with sales of 1,500 to 2,000 barrels. Sales of 500 barrels type flour, at \$5.12:1.2.

The receipts of wheat flour down the Hudson since the opening of river navigation, to Friday evening, are 67,150 barrels. Export, from 1st to 4th May, of wheat flour, 4,196 barrels.

The market at the close was \$1. Barley nominally 75 cents on the spot.

Provisions.—There is some movement in old prime, and further sales of 400 barrels were made at \$13.05 a \$13.12 1-2 which is an advance. In other descriptions there is not much doing. Beef is very quiet. A sale of prime was made at \$9.25. Sales of 100 tierces Dana's shouldors, at 7 cents, and 100 barrels Western hams at 63-4 cents, and that refused for more. Lard is quiet. Small sales of prime at 10 cents, and 150 tierces inferior, for oil, at 91-2 cents.

BALTIMORE, May 11. Flour.—The transactions in flour for some days have been mall. Holders are firm. The supply is very small. Holders are asking \$8. The last sales of corn meal at \$4.75. I now held at \$5.

s are asking \$8. The last sales of corn meal at \$4.75. It now held at \$5. Grain.—Very little, if any, arriving. There was a sale sterday of 1,200 bushels of prime Pennsytvania red wheat \$1.75. We quote Minryland reds, good to prime, at \$1.65 \$1.72. white do. \$1.70 a \$1.50. Sales of Maryland white red \$9 a 95 cents, and yellow do. at \$1.02 a \$1.04. Sales Pennsylvania yellow at \$1.04 a \$1.05. Oats, 65 a 56 cents, re, 90 a \$2 cents.

Provisions.—There is a good demand for beef and nork, ime beef is held at \$10.50; mess, at \$13 a \$13.50. Sales 150 barrels mess pork at \$16, including a lot of extra qualatt \$17. Bacon is in good request; sides at 9 cents, an adnot; shoulders at 7 1-2 a 7 3-4 cents; hams at 9 a 10 1-2 ats. Lard in barrels at 9 1-2 a 9 34 cents.

Calle.—There were 470 beeves offered at the scales on onday, of which 300 head were sold, including 70 head togo Washington; 160 head remain over unsold. Prices ranged om \$2.40 to \$5 per 100 pounds on the hoof, equal to \$6.50 a .7.5 net, averaging \$4.25.

Hogs.—Demand not so active, and prices slightly declined, alles at \$6.57 1-2 a \$7.25.

From the North American. PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

In our last April number—on the appropriate Day of Fools—we laid before our readers a few stray flowers of speech, culled with little labor in that rich garden of oratorical delight—the Congress of the United States. Sweets to the sweet! We confess that we designed that salutary exposure less for the benefit of our readers and sub-scribers in the Old World, than of those who are our readers, but not our subscribers, in the New. For, in the absence of an international copyright law, Maga is extensively pirated in the United | rending moments with a kind of Lucretian pleas-States, extensively read, and we fear very imper-fectly digested. This arrangement appears to by a hearty guffaw. All this magniloquence and us to work badly for all the parties concerned. It robs the British publisher, and impoverishes the springs partly from a want of discipline in their native author. As to the American public, if our society, and partly from the absence of those precepts had exercised any influence upon their studies which purify the taste, enlighten the judg-practice, they would have learned long ago that ment, and make even dulness respectable. Amerill-gotten goods never prosper, and that they who make booty of other men's wits are not excepted from the general condemnation of wrong-doers. Some day, perhaps, they will consent to profit by what they prig, and thus, like the fat knight, turn their diseases to commodity—the national disease of appropriation to the commodity of self-knowledge try where all men, at least in theory, are equal, and self-rebuke.

An American journalist, however, has put the matter in quite a new light, so far as we are concerned. Lord Demus, it appears, like other despots, is a hard master, and exacts from his most in England is far from universal, and is elsewhere We, too, are invited to applaud his felonious fa-vors, and assured that the honor and glory of be-matters of state, by the feeling that neither his ing read by him on his own free and easy terms, is enough for the like of us.

zette und Times, "as our National Legislature refuses to give the republic an international copyright law, so that American periodicals of a higher class may be supported among us, the English reviews will do the thinking of our people upon a great variety of subjects. They make no money, indeed, directly, by their circulation here; but their conductors cannot but feel the importance and value the influence of having the whole American literary area to themselves. Blackwood, whose circulation on this side of the Atlantic is, on account of its cheapness, double perhaps that which it can claim in the British islands, is more and more turning its attention to American subects, which it handles generally with its wonted humorous point and witty spitefulness."

This is very fine; but we can assure our friend. ly critic, that we feel no call whatever to undertake the gratuitous direction of the American conscience. Our ambition to "do the thinking" of our Yankee cousins is materially damped by the unpleasant necessity which it involves, of being "done" ourselves. They seem, however, to claim a prescriptive right to the works of the British press, as well as to the funds of the British public. They read our book, on the same principle as they borrow our money, and abuse benefactors into the bargain with more than Hi-bernian asperity. After all, however, we believe that the candor of Maga has as much to do with their larcenous admiration of her pages as the "cheapness" to which our New York editor alludes. To use their own phrase, "they go in for excitement considerable;" and, to be told of their faults, is an excitement which they seldom enjoy at the hands of their own authors. Now, we are accustomed to treat our own public as a rational, but extremely fallible personage, and to think that we best deserve his support by administering to his failings the language of unpalatable truth. And we greatly mistake the character of Demus, and even of that conceited monster the American Demus, if this be not the direction in which the interest, as well as the duty, of the public writer Certain it is, that even in the United States those books circulate most freely which lash most vigorously the vices of the republic. Honest Von Raumer's dull encomium fell almost still-born from the press, while the far more superficial pages of Dickens and Trollope were eagerly devoured by a people who are daily given to understand, by their own authors, that they are the greatest, the wisest, the most virtuous nation under the sun. Let a European author be never so well disposed towards them, his partial appliause contributes but little to their full-blown compla-But when they hear that the republic has been traduced by a foreign, and especially a British pen, their vanity is piqued, their curiosity excited, and their conscience smitten. Every one denounces the libel in public, and every one admits its truth to itself—"What!" say they, "does the Old World in truth judge us thus harshly? Is it really scandalized by such trifles as the repudiation of our debts and the enslave-ment of our fellow-creatures? Must we give up ar playful duels, and our convenient spittoens, before we can hope to pass muster as Christians and gentlemen beyond our own borders? O free Demus! O wise Demus! O virtuous Demus! Will you betake yourself to cleanly and well-ordered ways at the bidding of the scribbler?" Thus time that they "will horribly revenge." No doubt, however, the bitter pill of foreign animadversion though distasteful to the palate, relieves the inflation of their stomachs, and leaves them better and American press, and show up the sausage-venders and Cleons of the republic in their true light? How long will the richest field of national folly in the world remain unreaped, save by the crotch-

ety siekles of dull moralists and didactic pam-Not that moral courage is entirely wanting in the United States; but it is a kind of courage altogether too moral, and sadly deficient in animal spirits. The New Englanders, especially, set up, in their solemn way, to admonish the vices of the republic, and to inoculate them with the virulent virtues of the Puritanical school. The good city of Boston alone teems with transcendental schemes for the total and immediate regeneration of mankind. There we find Peace Societies, and New Moral World Societies, and Tetotal Societies, and Anti-Slavery Societies, all "in full blast," each opposing to its respective bane the most sweeping and exaggerated remedies. The Americans never do things by halves; their vices and their virtues are alike in extremes, and the principles of the second book of the Ethics of Aristotle are altogether unknown to their philosophy. At one moment they are all for "brandy and bitters;" at the next, tea and turn-out is the order of the day. al peace, while St. Louis or New Orleans are volcanoes of war. Listen to the voice of New England, and you would think that negro-slavery was could by possibility be guilty; go to South Carolina, and you are instructed that "the domestic institution" is the basis of democratic virtue, the corner stone of the republican edifice. Cant, indeed, in one form and another, is the innate vice of the "earnest" Anglo-Saxon mind, on both sides this is the way, Jonathan, to deal with demagogues. the blockhead we take you for, after all; but delight to see your public men in motley, and the rogues will fool you to the top of your bent, till it appears to be dawning upon you, to the pillory at once with these "stump" orators and pot-house politicians, who have led you into such silly scrapes; turn them about, and look at them well in the rough, that you may know them again when you see them, and learn to avoid for the future their foolish and mischievous counsels.

It is remarkable, that while a perception of the defects in the national manners, commonly attribon carnivals and feast days, at the theatre, the ball-room, or the public garden; but the fun of the United States is to be looked for at public meetings and philanthropical gatherings, in the halls of lyceums, female academies, and legislative bodies. There they spout, there they swell, and cover themselves with adulation as with a garment. From the inauguration of a President to the anniversary of the fair graduates of the

World, but they have added to our platform commonplaces a variety and "damnable iteration" entirely their own. Besides, when Bull is called upon to make an ass of himself on such occasions, he seems for the most part to have a due appreciation of the fact, while Jonathan's imperturbability and apparent good faith are quite sublime. The things that we have been compelled to hear bad taste, however, is intelligible enough. It and partly from the absence of those ment, and make even dulness respectable. American audiences are not critical—not merely because they are not learned, but because they all take it in turns to be orators, as they do to be colonels of militia and justices of the peace. Thus they learn to bear each other's burdens, and dulness is fully justified of her children. In a counand where every man does in fact exercise a certain influence on public affairs, it is not surpris-

pressed slaves a tribute of constant adulation. possessed by very few. No man in the United education nor his position justify his interference It is difficult in England to realize the practical "So long," says the editor of the New York Ga- equality which obtains as a fundamental principle in the republic. There every man feels himself to be, and in fact is, or at least may be, a potential unit in the community. As a man, he is a citizen—as a citizen, a sovereign, whose caprices are to be humored, and whose displeasure is to be deprecated. Judge Peddle, for instance, from the backwoods, is not perhaps as eloquent as Webster, nor as subtle as Calhoun; but he has just as good a right to be heard when he goes up to Congress, for all that. Is he not accounted an exemplary citizen "and a pretty tall talker" in his own neighborhood, and where on "the univarsal airth" would you find a more enlightened public opinion? It would never do to put Peddle down; that would be lexe-majeste against his constituents, the sovereign people who dwellin Babylon, which is in the county of Lafayette, on the banks of the Chattawichee. Thus endorsed, Peddle soon lays aside his native bashfulness, and makes the walls of Congress vocal to that bewitching eloquence which heretofore captivated the Babylonish mind. He was "raised a leetle too far to the west of sundown" to be snubbed by the Downeasters, any how; he's a cock of the woods, he is; an "etar-nal screamer," "and that's a fact"—with a bowie knife under his waistcoat, and a patent revolver

in his coat pocket, both very much at the service of any gentleman who may dispute his claims to ular or personal consideration. To meet the case of these volcanic statesmen,

"Aw'd by no shame, by no respect controlled," and in order that the noble army of dunces (a potent majority, of course) may have no reason to complain that the principles of equality are vio-lated in their persons, the House of Representatives has adopted a regulation, commonly called "the one-hour rule." Upon this principle, whenever a question of great interest comes up, each member is allotted one hour, by the Speaker's watch; as much less as he pleases, but no more on any consideration. Of course, it occasionally hap-pens that a man who has something to say is not able to say it effectively within the hour; but then, for one such, there are at least a dozen who would otherwise talk for a week, without saying anything at all. Upon the whole, therefore, this same one-hour rule is deserving of all praise. The time of the country is saved by it, the sufferings of the more sensible members are abbreviated, while the dunces, to do them justice, make the most of their limited opportunities. Who knows but that the peace of the world may be owing to it? For, as there are about 230 Representatives, we should have had, but for it, just as many masterly demonstrations of the title of the Republic to the whole of Oregon—and something more. In such a cause, they would make nothing of beginning with the creation of the world, and ending with the last protocol of Mr. Buchanan! Decidedly, but for 'the one-hour rule," we Britishers should have been "everlastingly used up, and no two ways about it." Poor old Adams did actually begin his Oregon speech with the first chapter of Genesis. The title-deeds of the Republic, he said, were to be found in the words, "Be fruitful and multiply, and repleuish the earth!" Happily, the fatal hammer of the Speaker put gown the venerable ante-

diluvian, before he got to the end of the chapter. In the Senate, on the other hand, which is a less numerous and somewhat more select body, things still go on in the old-fashioned way. There, when a member has once caught the Speaker's eye, his "they eat, and eke they swear;" vowing all the | fortune is made for the day, perhaps for the week. Accordingly, he takes things easy from the very first; kicks his spittoon to a convenient angle; offers a libation of cold water to his parched entrails, and begins. When he leaves off, is another lighter than before. But when will a native Aristophanes arise to purge the effeminacy of the gone through the round of human knowledge, explored the past, touched lightly upon the present and cast a piercing glance into the darkness of the future. Soon after three, the Senate adjourns for dinner, and the orator of the day goes to his pudding with the rest, happy in the reflection that he has done his duty by his country, and will do it again on the morrow. We have somewhere read of a paradise of fools. Undoubtedly, Congress is that place. There they enjoy a perfect impunity, and revel in the full gratification of their instincts. Nobody thinks of coughing them down, or swamping them with ironical cheers.

"Dulness, with transport, eyes each lively dum Remembering she herself was Pertness once, And tinsel'd o'er in robes of varying hues, With self-applause her wild creation yiews, Sees momentary monsters rise and fall, And with her own fool's colors gilds them all."

Indeed, all the arrangements of Congress favor the influence of the sable goddess. In the first place, the members are paid by the day, eight dollars each. Permit us to observe, Jonathan, that you scarcely display your usual "smartness" here. It would be much better to contract with them by the scrape. As, for instance: to involving the country in the war with Mexico, so much; to ditto Here, you must "liquor or fight"—there, a little | with Great Britain, so much more: One year you wine for the stomach's sake is sternly denied to a | might lay down a lumping sum for a protective fit of colic or an emergency of gripes. The moral soul of Boston thrills with imaginings of perpetupealed the next, at a moderate advance. You would thus insure the greatest possible variety of political catastrophes, with the least possible friction and expense. Again: the furniture of the the only crime of which a nation ever was or capitol is altogether too luxurions. Each mem-could by possibility be guilty; go to South Carober is provided with a private desk, stationery ad lib., a stuffed arm chair, and a particular spittoon. No wonder, then, that your Simmses and Chipmans are listened to with complacency. It's all in the day's work; it's considered in the wages. While these worthies hold forth for the benefit of of the Atlantic, and ridicule is the weapon which distant Missouri and Michigan, their colleagues the gods have appointed for its mitigation. You write their letters, read the newspapers, chew to-must lay on the rod with a will, and throw "mor-bacco, as little boys do toffy in England, and exal suasion" to the dogs. Above all, your demagogue dreads satire as vermin the avenging no one cries Oh! Oh! All the noise that is made thumb—"Anything but that," squeaks he, "an you love me. Liken me to Lucifer, or Caius Gracchus; charge me with ambition, and glorious vices; ceitfulness of the human heart, that the Amerilet me be the evil genius of the commonwealth, the tinsel villain of the political melodrama; but decorum of their Legislature, and to thank God don't threaten me with the fool's cap, or write me | that it is not a bear garden, like another place of down with Dogberry; above all, don't quote me in cold blood, that the foolish people may see, afin cold blood, that the foolish people may see, after the fever has subsided, what trash I have paimed upon them in the name of liberty!" Yet British Parliament?" To which we used to reply, "That they did not compare at all." An answer You make too much of yours, man. You are not which fully met the truth of the case, without in you | the least wounding the self-love of the querist.

When these malignant pages arrive in New York, every inhabitant of that good city will abuse us heartily, except our publisher. But great will is your pleasure to put down the show. So now that the piper has to be paid, and a lucid interval be the joy of that furacious individual, as he speculates in secret on the increased demand of his agonized public. Immediately, he will put forth an advertisement, notifying the men of "Gotham" that he has on hand a fresh sample of BRITISH insolence, and hinting that, although he knows they care nothing about such things, the forthcoming piracy of Maga will be on the most extensive scale. Then all the little newspapers will ridiculous, perhaps to excess, is characteristic of take us in hand, and bully us in their little way. It is perhaps a shame to forestall the accribites of these ingenious gentlemen, but we know they will uted to less venal feelings, our transatlantic descendants err in just the opposite direction. The amongst the rest. They called us "bagman" for Americans seldom laugh at anybody or anything our last article, and we were sure they would, never at themselves; and this, next to an unfor- The fact is, that, since Lord Morpeth's visit to the tunate trick of insolvency, and a preternatural ab- United States, the Americans have taken a very horrence of niggers, is perhaps the besetting sin of high tone indeed. Their gratitude to that amia "smart" people. As individuals, ble nobleman, for not writing a book about them, their peculiarities are not very marked; in truth, is unbounded, and they put him down (why, it is there is a marvellous uniformity of bad habits amongst them; but when viewed in their collecting impartial champion of Demus. Whenever we fell ive capacity, whenever two or three of them are gathered together, shades, shades of Democritus! into the bilious moods to which our plebeian nature is addicted, we were gravely admonished of commend us to a seven-fold pocket handkerchief. his bright example, and assured that to speak evil The humors of most nations expend themselves of the Republic was the infirmity of yulgar minds. on carnivals and feast days, at the theatre, the There is, it would appear, a sympathy betwixt

Slickville Female Institute, no event is allowed to is the finest in the world; their river steamers are pass without a grand palaver, in which things in general are extensively discussed, and their own things in particular extensively praised. They got the trick no doubt from us, whose performances in this line are quite unrivalled in the Old whose who ances in this line are quite unrivalled in the Old whose who are effect, may be admitted without demur, but the world, but they have added to our platform comall these admissions will avail the traveller nothing. He will be expected to congratulate them on the elegance of their manners, the copiousness of their literature, and the refinement of their tastes. He will be confidentially informed that "Lord Morpeth's manners were much improved by mixing with our first circles, sir;" and, what is worse, he will be expected to believe it, and to carry himsel of that "star-spangled banner!"—and all as if they were spoken in real carnest, and meant to be so understood. We look back upon those side-for "distinguished statesmen;" literary empirics, under the name of "men of power," will claim his suffrages at every turn; and in vain will he draw upon his politeness to the utmost—in vain assent, ejaculate, and admire—no amount of positive praise will suffice, till America Felix is admitted to be the chosen home of every grace and every muse. "Did Mr. Bull meet with any of our literary characters at Boston?" Mr. Bull had that happiness. "Well, he was very much pleased, of course?" Bull hastens to lay his hand upon his heart, and to reply, with truth, that he was pleased. "Yes, sir, we do expect that our Boston literature is about first-rate. We are a young people, sir, but we are a great people, and we are bound to be greater still. There is a moral power, sir, an elevation about the New England mind which Europeans can scarcely realize. Did you hear Snooks ecture, sir-the Rev. Amos Snooks, of Pisgah? Well, sir, you ought to have heard Snooks. All Europeans calculate to hear Snooks. He's a fine man, sir, a man of power-one of the greatest men, sir, in this or perhaps any other country."

"Semper ego auditor tantum, nunquam ne reponam, Vexatus toties." You leave Boston somewhat snubbed and subdued, and betake yourself to the more cosmopol-itan regions of New York. Here, too, "men of power" are to be found in great numbers; but "our first circles" divide the attention and abuse the patience of the traveller. Boston writes the books, but New York sets the fashions of the Republic, and is the Elysium of mantua-makers and upholders. We doubt whether any city in the world of its size can boast so many smart drawingrooms and so many pretty young women. Indeed, from the age of fifteen to that of five-and-twenty female beauty is the rule rather than the excep-tion in the United States, and neither cost nor pains are spared to set it forth to the best advan-The American women dress well, dance well, and, in all that relates to what may be called the mechanical part of social intercourse, they appear to great advantage. Nothing can exceed the self-possession of these pretty creatures, whose confidence is never checked by the discipline of society, or the restraints of an education which is terminated almost as soon as it begun. There is no childhood in America, no youth, no freshness. We look in vain for the

"Ingenui vultus puer, ingenuique pudoris,"

"The modest maid, deck'd with a blush of honor, Whose feet do tread green paths of youth and love."

There is scarcely a step from the school to the forum; from the nursery to the world. Young girls, who, in England, would be all blushes and read and butter, boldly precede their mamas into the ball-room. And the code of a mistaken gallantry supplies no corrective to their caprice, for youth and beauty are here invested with regal prerogatives, and can do no wrong. In short, the Americans carry their complaisance to the sex beyond due bounds, at least in little things; for we by no means think that the real influence of their women is great, notwithstanding the tame and submissive gallantry with which the latter are treated in public. We doubt whether the most limited gynocracy would tolerate the use of obacco as an article of daily diet, or permit ferocious murders to go unwhipt of justice, under the name of duels. But the absorbing character of the pursuits of the men forbids any strong sympathy betwixt the sexes; and perhaps the despotsm which the women exercise in the drawingroom arises from the fact that all that relates t the graces and embellishments of life is left entirely to them. We do not know that this can be avoided, under the circumstances of the country. but it has a most injurious effect upon social intercourse. The Americans of both sexes want tact and graciousness of manner, and that prompt and spontaneous courtesy which is the child of discipline and self-restraint. They are seldom absolutely awkward, because they are never bashful; they have no mauvaise honte, because they are all on an equality; hence, they never fail to display a certain dry composure of bearing, which, though not agreeable, is less ludicrous than the therie so commonly observed in all classes of English society, except the very highest.

nations of the same origin, and in a great degree of similar instincts, are modified by their political institutions. Neither the British nor the Americans are distinguished for that natural politeness and savoir vivre, which is to be found, more or less, in all other civilized countries. They are both too grave, too busy, and too ambitious, to lay themselves out for trifles, which, after all, go far to make up the sum of human happiness. As for the Americans, the general aspect of their society is dreary and monotonous in the extreme. Whatever "our first circles" may say to the contrary, there is a great equality of manners, as of other things, amongst them; but if the standard is nowhere very high, it never falls so low as with us; if there s less refinement and cultivation amongst the aigher classes, (we beg Demus's pardon for the xpression,) there is, on the other hand, less grossness, certainly less clownishness, among the mass. Of course, there are many individuals in this, as in other countries, remarkable for natural grace and genteel bearing; but the class which is preminent in these respects is very small and illdefined. The great national defect is a want of sprightliness and vivacity, and an impartial insouciance in their intercourse with all classes and conditions of men. For, if inequality has its evils, it has also its charms, as the prospect of swelling mountains and lowly vales is more pleasing to the eye than that of the monotonous though more fertile champaign. Now, as the relation of patrician and plebeian, of patron and client, of master and servant, of superior and inferior, can scarcely be said to exist in the United States, so all the nice gradations of manner which are elicited by those relations are wanting also. The social machine rubs on with as little oil as possible. There is but small room for the exercise of the amenities and charities of life. The favors of the great are seldom rewarded by the obsequiousness of the small. No leisure and privileged class exists, to set an example of refined and courtly bearing; but there are none, however humble, who may not affect the manners of their betters without impertinence, and aspire to the average standard of the Republic. Hence, almost every native American citizen is capable of conducting himself with propriety, if not with ease, in general society. What are fine ladies and gentlemen to him, that he should stand in awe of them? Simple persons, who have been smarter or earlier in the field of fortune than himself, who will "burst up" some fine morning, and leave the road open to others. The principle of rotation* is not confined to the political world of the United States, but obtains in every department of life. It is throughout the "Here we go up, up, up, And here we go down, down, down."

Law and opinion, and the circumstances of the ountry, are alike opposed to the accumulation of roperty, so that it is rare for two successive generations of the same family to occupy the same social position. The ease with which fortunes are made, or repaired, is only equalled by the recklessness with which they are lost. Prosperity, at some time or other, appears to be the birth-right of every citizen; and, where all are parvenus alike, there are none to assume the airs of exclusiveness, or to crush the last comer beneath the weight of traditional and time-honored grandeur. It is not easy to dismiss the peculiarities of our British society in a paragraph. Bull, however, to be appreciated, must be seen in the midst of his own household gods, with his family and bosom friends about him. This is what may be called the normal state of that fine fellow-and here Jonathan can't hold a candle to him. American interiors want relief and variety of coloring. Their children are not like the children of the Old World; they don't romp, or prattle, or get into mischief, or believe in Bogie. brevet rank, from the first, as men and women, and are quite inaccessible to nursery humbug of any kind. They are never whipped, and eat as much pastry as they think proper; whereby they grow up dyspeptic and rational beyond their years. Parents don't appear to exercise any particular functions, masters (we must again beg Demus's pardon for the poverty of the vernacular) have nothing magisterial about them, and servants won't stomach even the name, at least if they wear white skins, and know it. After the first burst of admiration at the philosophy of the thing, it grows tiresome to live amongst people who are all so much alike. Now, in England the distinction of age, and rank, and sex, are much more strongly marked; while in those countries of Europe which are still less under the influen of the equalizing spirit of the age, the social land-

scape is still more variegated and picturesque. the veil of the temple, the veil of my mind is to Harrisburg, to lay the facts before the Gov-With us, two adverse principles are at work; and this is the reeson why our British society is so anomalous to ourselves, and so entirely beyond the christ to make! He was willing to leave the christ to make! He was willing to leave the christ to make! the comprehension of foreigners. Whenever our brave Bull is thrown into a mixed company abroad, or even at home, where the social position of those with whom he is brought in contact is unknown to him, there is no end to the blundering and nonsense of the worthy fellow. Go where he will, he is haunted by the traditions of his eccentric island, and desperately afraid of placing himself in what he calls a false position. At home, he has one manner for his nobleman, another for his tradesman, another for his valet; and he would rather die than fail in the orthodox intonation appropriate to each. Who has not observed the strange mixture of petulance and mauvaise honte which distinguish so many of our English travellers on the continent? Decidedly, we appear to less advantage in public than any people in the "Hail, King of the Jews!" But this was merely less advantage in public than any people in the world. Place a Briton and an American, of aver-age parts and breeding, on board a Rhine steamboat, and it is almost certain that the Yankee will mix up, so to speak, the better of the two. The man, and he is not tormented like the latter by the perpetual fear of failing, either in what is due to himself or to others. His manner of the single since the was bruised for any injurity since the was bruised for any injurity. nself or to others. His manners will probably want polish and dignity; he will be easy rather than graceful, communicative rather than affable; but he will at least preserve his republican com-posure, alike in his intercourse with common humanity, or in the atmosphere of more courtly and

The art of pleasing is nowhere well under-stood in the United States; but the beauty of the women, though transient, is unrivalled while it lasts, and perhaps in no country is the standard of female virtue so high. The formal and exagge-rated attention which the sex receives from all classes in public, is at least a proof of the high estimation in which it is held, and must, we place" for us. think, be put down as an amiable trait in the

American character.

We are quite sure, for instance, that females may travel unattended in the United States with far more ease and security than in any country of the Old World; and the deference paid to them is quite irrespective of the rank of the fair objects—it is a tribute paid to the woman, and not to the lady. Some travellers we believe have denied this. We can only say, that during a pretty extensive tour we do not recollect a single instance in which even the unreasonable wishes of women were not complied with as of course. We did remark with less satisfaction the ungracious manner in which civilities were received by those spoilt children of the Republic—the absence of apologetic phrases, and those courtesies of voice and expression, with which women usually acknowledge the deference paid to their weakness and their charms. But this is a national failing. The Americans are too independent to confess a sense of obligation, even in the little conventional matters of daily intercourse. They have almost banished from the language such phrases as, "Thank you," "If you please," "I beg your pardon," and such like. The French, who are not half so attentive to women as the Americans, pass for the politest nation in Europe, because they know how to veil their selfishness beneath a profusion of bows and pretty speeches. Now, when your Yankee is invited to surrender his snug seat in a stage or a railroad carriage in favor of a fair voyager, he does not hesitate for a moment. He expectorates, and retires at once. But no civilities are interchanged; no bows pass betwixt the parties. The gentleman expresses no satisfaction—the lady murmurs no apologies.

Even now we see in our mind's eye the pert, pretty little faces, and the loves of bonnets which firt and flutter along Broadway in the bright sun-shine—Longum Valle! In the flesh we shall see them no more. No more oysters at Downing's, no more terrapins at Florence's, no more fuga-cious banquets at the Astor House. We have traduced the State, and for us there is no return. The commercial house which we represent has of-fered to renew its confidence, but it has failed to restore ours. No amount of commission whatever will tempt us to affront the awful majesty of course of deliberate mastication, and unlimited freedom of speech, to repair the damages which our digestion, and we fear our temper, has sustained during our travels in "the area of free-

> THE APPRENTICE GIRL. FROM THE FRENCH OF EUGENE FOA.

The warerooms of Madame Camille, one of our was Gabrielle. Her father was a mason, and, like too many of the working classes, drank on Sunday what he had earned during the week. Her mother did the best she could to support her family, and found it a hard matter with the little

Gabrielle had suffered such misery from her cradle, that she had never known that youthful spring which usually makes to children the mere consciousness of existence a joy. "Mamma, what a nice thing it is to be alive!" once said a child to her mother, as she bounded before her. Gabrielle was sixteen, and knew not what a smile was. Her fair but faded cheek bore an impression of suffering and quiet resignation, which was more affecting than any open demonstration of grief. The child contrasted the house of her mistress the abode of order, economy, and industry, and consequently of ease and comfort—with her own home, where reigned every kind of wretchedness that poverty and disorderly habits could produce, and where reproaches -- most just, it is true. but consequently the more painful—gave rise to mutual recrimination between the husband and

One evening, among others, the wife was com plaining that the mason had not given her all he "I should have nothing to drink, if I did," re-

plied the husband.

The dispute was beginning to get warm; Gabrielle whispered to her father. "I give my mother half of what I earned, father. to buy clothes for my brothers and sisters; I will give you the other half for drink."

"Thank you, my child," said the father, who accordingly took the money from his daughter. But this man, who could drink without any

scruple the fruit of his own labor, felt a kind of remorse in expending at the tavern the money which had been earned by his daughter; and the size of dinner plates. when he drew from his pocket the hard-earned peices which the slight, delicate hand of his daughter had placed in his, the sound of them, as they jingled on the counter, went to his very heart, and that evening, for a wonder, he returned me sober. How much may be accomplished by kind looks and words, when all remonstrances fail! A triffing act of kindness, with a look of affection, had smitten the feelings of the hitherto reckless father.

lar manner received the half of Gabrielle's earnings, the mason went out; but he had hardly taken a few steps, when he came back. "Gabrielle said he, "come, and we will take a walk in the

Gabrielle started up with alacrity. "You are

not going to the tavern, father?" said she to "Is it with a young girl like you? Do you think me a brute?" said the man. The heart, after all, is the best teacher of what is becoming. Gabrielle knew how to read, and during their walk she related to her father a number of little stories which amused him, and made him forget the tavern. The next week, the mason's family had enough to eat; and the week after, from the united earnings of father and daughter, the children were able to be sent to school; at the end of the month, the aspect of this dwellling, formerly the abode of misery, tears, and quarrels, was quite altered; and the of the mason, missing him from his old haunt, began jeering him; but he told them what his daughter had done.

So good a daughter ought to make a good wife," cried a rich miller who had been listening to him. "I have an only son, and right glad would I be if you would give her to him. Good sense, gentlemen, and modesty, are better in the poor man's house than riches." And immediately, without even inquiring whether Gabrielle were were ugly or pretty, he demanded her in marriage

Gabrielle is now the wife of a rich miller. She husband's family, as she had been to Those lips, which had never uttered but words of patient gentleness and sense beyond her age, are the warrant from the Governor, or the habeas corno longer strangers to smiles; and the rosy hue of health again tinges the cheek which had faded

THE CROSS AND THE CROWN. BY REV. T. H. STOCKTON.

I see Him step on Calvary, and not an atom trembles. I see Him nailed to the wood. I see His upward look of pitying love, and hear His prayer—"Father! forgive them, they know not what they do!" I see Him hanging, faint, in the noonday darkness. I hear his last cry—"It is noonday darkness. I hear his last cry—"It is constructed by the second of the sec finished!" and see His head fall upon His bosom person in Calvert county, and requested an answer to be directed to 172 Pine street, where he

Sudden as the shock of the earthquake my soul thrills with the truth. Quick as the rending of Mr. Gibbons said that a person had been sent

hated by murderous hearts, and betrayed by friendly hands, and denied by pledged lips, and rejected by apostate priests and a deluded populace and cowardly princes: willing to be sentenced was not willing to wear an earthly crown, or robe, or wield any earthly sceptre, or exercise earthly rule! That would have been too great a sacrifice! He did indeed endure the crown of thorns, because he preferred the mockery to the reality; so pouring infinite contempt on the one, not only by rejecting it in the beginning of His ministry, but also by accepting the other at its close.

A Godlike sacrifice! I see it; I see it.

I see it. His burial hallowed the tomb; the breaking of the seal on His sepulchre was the of the Judiciary to carry out the Governor's breaking of the seal on every sepulchre. The ascension of his humanity to Heaven is the warrant of our ascension; and its entire and eternal perfection, exalted as it is, "far above all principality, and power, and might, and dominion, and every name that is named, not only in this world, but also in that which is to come," is the assurance of our own perfection, in all the honors of joint heirship with Him, in the many-mansioned house

For the National Era. SONG OF THE SAILOR. BY J. M. FLETCHER.

O'er the ocean blue our gallant bark Like the joyous sea-bird flies;
Our sails o'erhead to the gule we spread,
Our flag to Freedom's skies.
And swifely from our native land
Speeds on our vessel brave;
In triumph now, with foaming prow,
We ride the mountain wave.

To the breeze we give the landsman's fears, With a free and hearty cheer, And of again, on the rolling main, Is heard our wild cureer.
Onl. warm is the sunburnt sailor's heart, Its wild note always true, As the ceen tide, in freedom's pride, He brayes far off for you!

On the broad blue wave his home shall be,
His hope above shall rest,
And far though he flies from his native skies,
Still lives in the Sailor's breast.
Oh! give to him then a kindly thought,
While ploughing the ocean wave,
A welcome smile to his limbs of toil,
A prayer to his ocean grave.

IMPORTANT TO THE COPPER-MINING IN-TEREST.

The following article embodies statements with egard to the recent wonderful discovery in Euope of a method of smelting copper ores by elecricity, of which only vague and unreliable reports had previously reached us. We will thank any friend who has the particulars of this discovery at hand to communicate them for our columns.

From a London paper.

THE DISCOVERIES OF 1846. We apprehend that there can be no doubt that the year 1846 will be memorable to the end of time for the remarkable extensions or new appli cations of human knowledge, which will come before future historians as rendering illustrious its narrow limits. Most evident is it that we are now living in the days predicted by the Hebrew prophet; when "many shall run to and fro; and knowledge shall be increased."

ery tortures which he prepares for those who blaspheme the Republic. We have ordered our buggy for the Home Circuit. and prepares failures, we have five hundred instances of vast benefit, in many of which, beyond all doubt, lives have been saved which would otherwise have been lost. Without describing it as infallible, or in all cases safe or to be relied on, there can be no doubt that this discovery has conferred vast benefits on

2. The substitution of a new explosive material. the gun-cotton, in place of gunpowder, is another remarkable event. The extent of its utility is not most fashionable Parisian milliners, had one day received an additional apprentice. Her name ed in warfare is still a point on which no decided ed in warfure is still a point on which no decided opinion has been formed. But of its great utility, in all blasting and mining operations, not the slightest doubt can exist. It is both cheaper and more powerful than gunpowder; and the absence of smoke gives it a decisive advantage. There can remain no question, that in all works of this description, the new agent will rapidly supersed the old one

3. The third discovery of 1846 is perhaps even of greater importance than either of the former We allude to the lately patented process for smelt ing copper by means of electricity. The effect of this change will be quite prodigious. It produces in less than two days what the old process required three weeks to effect. And the saving of fuel is so vast, that in Swansea alone the smelters estimate their annual saving in coals at no less than five hundred thousand pounds. Hence, it is clear that the price of copper must be so enormously reduced as to bring it into use for a variety of purposes from which its cost at present excludes it. The facility and cheapness of the process, too, will enable the ore to be largely smelted on the spot. The Cornish mine proprietors are anxiously expecting the moment when they can bring the ore which lay in the mine yesterday into a state to be sent to market to-morrow; and this at the very mouth of the mine. In Australia, also, the opera-tion of this discovery will be of the utmost import-ance. Ten thousand tons of copper ore were sent from Australia to England last year, to be smeltof copper. But Australia, in future, will smelt her own copper, by a 36-hours' process, saving all this useless freight of the 8,400 tons of refuse, and saving also the cost of the old and expensive process. In a very few years, Australia will send to market more copper than is now produced by all the rest of the world. But if our future penny pieces are to bear any proportion to the reduced cost and value of the metal, they must be made of

AN EXCITING CASE.

The Philadelphia Ledger gives the following account of the proceedings in the case of Brown, the alleged fugitive from justice, in Maryland: Great excitement was manifested by our color ed population yesterday, in consequence of the arrest of a colored man named Isaac Brown, residng at 172 Pine street, between Fifth and Sixth, rpon an allegation that he was a fugitive from ustice from the State of Maryland. Late on Monday evening, a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Parsons to officer John Zell, of Baltimore, who had him in custody. Yesterday morning he was brought before Judge Parsons, in the Common Pleas. The court room was crowded with members of the bar, members of the Abolition Society, several female friends, and a large deputation of colored people. Messrs. Earle, Gibbons and Hopper, appeared as counsel for the prisoner. Officer Zell returned to the writ of habeas corpus that he held him by virtue of a warrant from the Mayor, issued upon a warrant from Gov. Shunk. The warrant was from the Governor, directed to Anson V. Parsons, or any other judge or magis trate, reciting that a requisition had been made upon the Governor, by Gov. Pratt, of Maryland, and recited that information had been given that Isaac Brown, late of Calvert county, Maryland, stands charged in that county, upon the affirmation of Alexander Somerville with having com mitted an assault and battery upon him, with intent to kill; and commands the said judge of magistrate to issue his warrant for the arrest of the said Isaac Brown, and upon his arrest to de-liver him to John Zell, the agent of the State of

Mr. Gibbons stated that this whole proceeding was a gross fraud and imposition upon the Governor; that it was an attempt to obtain possession of the respondent, upon an allegation that he was a fugitive from justice, guilty of an assault and battery, when the real intention of the parties was to get possession of the person of an alleged slave; is the mother of children, and a blessing to her and he asked time to prepare properly to meet her own. the requirements of the case.

pus would not have been issued. of health again tinges the cheek which had faded under early hardships and over toil. Gabrielle is still living.

He could not go behind that; it was imperative; and it would be his duty, under the command of the Governor, to dismiss the habeas cormand of the Governor, to dismiss the habeas cormand of the Governor. pus, and issue his warrant for the arrest of the prisoner. Upon the warrant, the only evidence he could listen to would be upon the question of identity, whether this was the person named in

the warrant. If so, he must deliver him to officer

ernor, and asked a postponement until he could be I see that there was one sacrifice too great for Christ to make! He was willing to leave the sume that the Governor did not act without in-Throne of the Universe for the manger of Beth- vestigating the legal allegations of the parties lehem; willing to grow up as the son of a poor seeking the warrant. He cited several cases carpenter; willing to be called the companion of where Gov. Porter had refused to issue warrants publicans and sinners; willing to be watched with upon requisitions, where the offence charged did jealous eyes, and slandered by lying tongues, and not come within those described by the act of Congress. He was to presume that the writ was

issued with a full knowledge of the faets.

Mr. Gibbons said that the question might arise, after the issuing a warrant, whether the Governor to the cross, and to carry the cross, and bleed, and had a right to issue such warrant. The offences groan, and thirst, and die on the cross; but he specified in the act of Congress were "treasons, felonies, or other crimes." This was not an of-fence of the character specified. Gov. Wright had lately refused to issue a warrant, where the offence was not a felony. The allegation in this case was a gross fraud, intended to evade an act of Assemly, unanimously passed at the last session by both Houses, making the arrest of an alleged slave a

highly penal offence.
His Honor Judge King, who was upon the bench, said that the act of the Governor was conclusive upon the law officers of the Commonwealth. He was a sworn officer, performing his duties under the Constitution and the laws. If there was authority to go behind his warrant, the authority chastisement of our peace was upon Him, and by would extend not only to the law judges of the His stripes we are healed!" common pleas, but to every person holding a judicial office in the Commonwealth. It was the duty

> If the Governor issued his warrant, it was to be presumed that it was done after investigation of the facts. But if a case could be shown where,

ther hearing of the case was postponed until yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock.

For the National Era.

I have felt very much gratified, ever since the origin of the Wilmot proviso, with what appears to me indubitable evidence of the advancement anti-slavery feeling in the free States, especially in the Democratic party. And although a few of our Northern representatives proved to be "base coin," proved themselves so devoid of principle as to be hired for the most execrable purpose, yet they are but a few individuals, who in this act of treachery we cannot suppose to be representing their constituents. I am particularly pleased with the editorial remarks in the 10th number of the Era, in which that affair is shown up in a pecu-

liarly appropriate manner.

Could the people of the free States so far divest themselves of prejudice and party feeling as candidly to examine this question, it seems to me impossible that they should arrive at any other conclusion than that the extension of slavery, especially by means of aggressive war, was not

y impolitic, unchristian, but desperately wick-And, having arrived at that conclusion, can we suppose, with all the trickery of unprincipled office seekers, engaged as they are in this scramble for preferment, that the people can much longer be cheated out of their honest purposes? That Northern dupes shall find their way into our national councils? Or that a few designing aristocrats, accustomed to rule on their own plantations, shall therefore continue to dictate for this

I hope the people may all understand that the matter is not settled. That so far from being settled in favor of the extension of slavery, had the voters of the United States but had an opportunity of deciding the matter by a direct ballot, there is not the least doubt but the matter would already have been settled, so as forever to preven the extension of the area of slavery in the United

I hope the importance of being prepared for the coming crisis, which is to decide this matter, may be urged and re-urged upon the people. The extension of slavery ought to be made a test question all over the North, and no man nominated for office till he was duly pledged in

favor of Liberty. It is, in fact, the question which is agitating this whole nation, and, to a greater or less degree, the world. Salem, Ohio, March 23, 1847.

DR. H. STARR'S Office, Liberty street, second door north of Fayette street, west side, Baltimore. April 29. THOMAS BUTLER, Boot and Shoe Maker, may still be found at his old stand, No. 225 Pratt street, Baltimore, prepared to manufacture the cheapest and best work, for ladies or gentlemen.

April 29.

• Baltimore, is prepared to make Wood Cuts, Brands Dies, Seals, Letters, &c. Drawings executed. April 29. MAULDEN PERINE'S Earthenware Pottery, corner of Pine and Lexington streets, Butkinore. All wares de livered in any part of the city, free of cartage. April 29. NO. 37 CHEAPSIDE.—J. D. ARMSTRONG & THORNTON, Tobacco and Cigar Warehouse. Tobacco in large and small packages; Cigars in packages of 50, 100, 125, and 250. April 29.—tf

BEERS'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Third street, north of Pennsylvania avenue, and near the Railroad Depot, Washington City, Prices to suit the times. April 29.—tf TO PERSONS OUT OF WORK.—A rare chance for turning not only pennies, but dollars, is offered in the retail of the National Era. Apply at No. 10 North street, Baltimore.

April 29. retail of the National Level Special Special Special Special Styles WARE, of every description and style, manufactured by A. E. Warner, No. 5 North Gay street, Balti-April 29.

more.

CHARLES PHILLIPS, Bellhanger, Locksmith, and Smith in General, may be found at the old stand, No. 113 Front street, opposite the Stone Tavern, Baltimore. Bells put up in the country at the shortest notice, and on the most April 29.—tf RICHARD MASON, Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker, has permanently located his establishment in the Washington Hall Building, No. 5 South Front street, near Baltimore street, where he is prepared to serve old or new customers, on the most favorable terms, and with despatch.

April 29.

April 29.

GREAT Reduction in the Price of Dentistry.—Dr. Leach, Surgeon Dentist, South Calvert street, Baltimore, continues to perform all operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry, in a style that cannot be surpassed for case of operation, beauty of workmanship, or durability. The best Porcelain Teeth, on Gold, Platinum, Silver, or Pivot, inserted at from \$31.50 to \$36 each. Whole sets of the best Teeth, with springs and artificial gums, inserted so as to be useful in masticating food, and worn without the least inconvenience. Persons having lost their upper set of teeth may have them supplied by a set on the suction plate or by the atmospheric principle, that will answer all the purposes of matural teeth. Decayed teeth filled with gold, so as to preserve them for life. Persons troubled with artificial teeth, improperly set, may have them remodelled so as to be worn with perfect ease. Dr. L., having his rooms furnished with gas, is enabled to perform any Dental operation in the evening as well as by daylight. Extracting teeth or broken fangs without injuring the jaw or much pain, 25 cents. Call and see before engaging elsewhere.

REAT BED AND MATTRESS DEPOT, 35 South Cal-

nent's notice. Upholstering done in all its branches. N.B. Prices low, terms cash, and one price asked. April 29.—tf W. P. SPENCER

April 29.—tf W. P. SPENCER.

A LOT OF GUNS, the largest and best selected in the market.—Among them are a large number of Chance & Son's make, so celebrated for strong and correct shooting. They can be stripped and examined, and, after a fair trial, should they not prove to be as represented, they can be exchanged. A great variety of everything appertaining to the business. Blunt & Sims's celebrated six-shotters, at reduced prices, together with a large assortment of Pistols, of various patterns. Rifles made to order at the shortest notice, and sold low for cash.

prices, together with a tage assortment of Fischis, of Variant patterns. Rifles made to order at the shortest notice, and sold low for cash.

AS. H. MERRILL, Practical Gun Maker,
April 29.—tf 65 South street, one door north of Pratt.

WINONA AND THE FANATIC.—These interesting the south, illustrative of the influence of slavery on Southern society, can be procured of James Alcura, at the Liberty Rooms, No. 4 North Fifth street, Philadelphia; of Edward Harwood, Circinnati; and at the Anti-Slavery Depositories in Bostor New York, Albany, and Utica. Winona, 12 1-2 cents; the Fanatic, 10 cents. Liberal discounts to wholesale buyers.

April 29.—tt

TOHN INCLUSEE Atternative of Consension at Lear Office.

April 29.—tf

JOHN JOLLIFFE, Attorney and Counseilor at Law. Office on the east side of Main, between Third and Fourth streets, Cincinnati, John. Collections carefully attended to. Refer to Thomas H. Minor, Dr. Dr. G. Bailey, Neff & Brot. Kirby, Esq., Blachly & Simpson, C. Bonaldson & Co., Cincinnati, Hon. J. W. Price, Hon. J. J. McDowell, Hillsborough, Ohio; A. W. Fagin, St. Louis; J. J. Coombs, Gallipolis; N. Barrier, Esq., West Union, Ohio; Dr. A. Brower, Lawrenceburg, Indiana; S. Galloway, Columbus, Ohio; Col. J. Taylor, Newport, Kentucky; Gen. R. Collins, Maysyille, Kentucky. Jan. 7.

burg, Indiana; S. Galloway, Columbus, Ohio; Col. J. Taylor, Newbort, Kentucky; Gen. R. Collins, Maysville, Kentucky. Jan. 7.

William Birney; Cincianati, Ohio, Attorney at Law, and Commissioner to take Depositions and Acknowledgments of Deeds for the States of Vermont and Commetical, offers his services for the collection of claims in the Federal and State courts of Chio, and in the courts of Hamilton county. Office on Eighth street, two doors west of Main, opposite the Methodist Book concern.

FREE PRODUCE STORE, Wholesale and Retail, northwest corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, Philadelphia, (late Joel Fisher's.) The subscriber, having procuraed a new stock of Dry Goods and Greceries, in addition to that purchased of Joel Fisher, all of which may be relied on as the product of Free Labor, now offers them for sale at the above place. He respectfully invites the patronage of those who give a preference to such goods, and of his friends and the public generally. Being the wholesale and retail agent of the Free Produce Association, for the sale of the otton goods manufactured by those associations, he will be prepared to furnish a greater variety of Dry Goods than has heretofore been offered at this establishment.

March 4.—Im

THE Proprietors of the Ciay street Chair Ware Rooms
would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand a very splendid assortment of Parlor and other Chairs, comprising malogany, maple, walnut, and a variety of imitation wood colors. They would request persons disposed to purchase to give them a call, as their assortment of Transon is not surpassed, if equalled, by any establishment in the city. They would also inform shipping merchanist, that they have also on hand Shipping Chairs of all kinds; also, Bronze, Split Cane, Cane Seats, Tops, Chair Stuff, &c.; all which they are willing to sell on most accommodating terms. Baltimore, April 22.

CHARLES B. PURNELL, Draper and Tailor, southeast corner of German and Liberty streets. Bultimore, keeps constantly on han Judge Parsons said that he was not aware of

Dal-Timore Depository for the agency and sale of rare and cheep Publications, No. 10 North street, Baltimore.—At this establishment, a variety of rare and cheap Books are for sale, among which are the following:
Fowler's Works—embracing his Phrenology, Hereditary Descent, Love and Parentage, Matrimony, Phrenological Guide, Animal and Mental Physiology, Mrs. Fowler's Phrenology for Children and Schools, Physiology do., Spurzhein on Education, Fowler on the Improvement of Memory, Phrenological Journal, Phrenological Almanac, &c.
Combe's Works—embracing his Constitution of Man, Elements of Phrenology, Physiology, Digestion and Diet, &c.
Dr. Alcott's Works—embracing his Teacher of Health, Library of Health, Young Wife, Young Husband, Young Housekeeper, Young Woman's Guide, Young Mother, the Use of Tobacco, &c.

lse of Tobacco, &c.
Dr. Graham's Works—his Lectures on Human Life, Lec-

Dr. Gruham's Works—his Lectures on Human Life, Lectures to Young Men, &c.
Theodore Parker's Works—his Discourses on Religion, his Miscellaneous Writings, his Sermons, &c.
Also—Burleigh on the Death Penalty; Spear, do.; Sumner's Peace Oration; Jackson on Peace; Dods's Lectures on Mesmerism; Hurlbur's Human Rights; Spooner's Unconstitutionality of Slavery; Andi-Slavery Bible Argument; Slavery Consistent with Christianity; Emancipation in the West Indies; the Bustle, a Poem; Wiley & Putnam's desirble series of home and foreign Books; Lea's Cookery; various works on the Water Cure; do on the new science of Phonography; Lowell's and Longfellow's Poems; Tricks of Satan; Illustrated Magazines, &c.
The National Era, Saturday Courier, Saturday Post, Neal's Gazette, New York Emporium, Boston Pilot, &c., at Publishers' prices. shers' prices.
Many of the above books are issued in forms adapted to the

mails—thus rendering them obtainable by purchasers at a listance, at a small additional cost for postage. April 22.

distance, at a small additional cost for postage. April 22.

TO THE LADIES.—Thomas H. Stanford, southeast corner of Saratoga and Green streets, Ballimore, keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, the most fashionable Ladies, Misses, and Children's Shoes, of every description and material, and of the best quality, at the following low charges, reduced from his former prices. He selfs nothing but his own make; consequently, he is prepared to warrant what he sells to be good.

Thick Soles.—Gatters, \$2 to \$2 25; Half Gatters, \$1.50 to \$1.75; F. Boots, \$1.25; Jefferson's and Tree, \$1.12 12. \$1.75; F. Boots, \$1.25; Jefferson's and Tres, \$1.12+2.
Thin Soles.—Tip and Ties, 70 cents to \$1, White Satin, \$1.37; Black Satin, \$1.25; Clash, \$1.
Misses and Children's in proportion. Satin Shoes made for

of the facts. But if a case could be shown where, under a pretext that a crime was committed, it was intended to get possession of a person for a far different cause, he would not discharge the party, but he would commit him to prison, without bail or mainprize, until the true state of facts could be laid before the Executive.

Judge Parsons concurred in these views, and in order to give time to hear from the Governor, and to the parties claiming the prisoner to obtain evidemce of his identity from Maryland, the further hearing of the case was postponed until yestarday afternoon, at four o'clock.

\$1.37; Black Satin, \$1.25; Clash, \$1.

Misses and Children's in proportion. Satin Shoes made for \$1, when the ladies furnish the satin.

April 22.

WINDOW SHADES.—George Fayaux has removed his Painting Rooms to the southeast corner of South and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will continue to receive orders for painting the fashionable Transpared Window Shades, which have had so much preference to any other Blind since their introduction into this country from Europe. In addition to the Window Shades, he will also continue the Decoration of Stores and Halls. Signs lettered, Window Shades, a will also continue the Decoration of Stores and Halls. Signs lettered, Window Shades, even the stream of the window Shades, and thidren's in proportion. Satin Shoes made for \$1, when the ladies furnish the satin.

April 22.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Attorney and Counsettor at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office two doors north of American Hotel.

Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, punctually attended to.

Jan. 28. SPENCER & NORTH, Attorneys and Counsellors a Law, Syracuse, New York.
Office, Standard Buildings.
ISRAEL S. SPENCER.
JOHN W. NORTH.

JOHN W. NORTH.

W. H. PETTIT, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Land Agent, Milwaukie, Wisconsin.

373 All professional business promptly attended to.

Feb. 4.—6t*

Feb. 4.—6t*

MORRIS HOUSE, Temperance Hotel, 188 Chestraut st., south side, between Seventh and Eighth streets, Philedelphia. This establishment offers accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen who are friends of the cause of Temperance, and like to feel the same quiet when abroad as at home. Travellers accommodated for a single night, and breakfast in time for the morning lines, at moderate charges. Transient board at \$1.25 per day. Warm and cold baths in the house. \$27\$ Sons of Temperance can obtain all the information they may require, at the Morris House, respecting the meeting of the Divisions in Philadelphia.

March 11.—2m T. FLETCHER, Proprietor.

March 11.—2m T. FLETCHER, Proprietor.

J. HALL, Designer and Engraver, No. 8 Entare street
e opposite the Eutare House, Baltimore.—Drawings of
Buildings, Machinery, Specifications for the Patent Office,
&c. Senis, Steel Letters, and all kinds of Wood and Copperplate Engraving, executed at the shortest notice. Paterns for Castings made. Brands and Stencils cut to order Drawing School.—Instruction given in the art of Draw

DR. JOHN ROSE, Botanic Physician, and Practitioner of Electro-Magnetism, may be found at his office, 227 West Pratt street, Baltimore, until 9 A. M., and between 12 and 2 and after 5 P. M., unless professionally engaged.

April 22.

ROBERT JOHNSTON, Draper and Tailor, Fayette st., first door east of Howard street, Ballimore, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has on hand a select assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which he will make up to order in a superior manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Making and triuming done in the best style for those who prefer finding their own cloth. All work done at this establishment warranted to give satisfaction.

April 22—1y

work done at this establishment warranted to give satisfaction.

April 22—ly

MOUNT PLEASANT BOARDING SCHOOL, Amherst,
Massachusetts; Rev. J. A. Nash, A. M., Principal.

This is a select family school, possessing every advantage
of location, and adapted to the eare and instruction of boys
from eight years of age and upward, till thoroughly prepared
for college or business. The terms, for board, tuilon, washing, mending, fuel, and lights, are \$160 per year, payable
semi-annually in advance. The summer term will commence
on Wednesday, the 4th of May, and continue till the 1st of
October. Circulars, with numerous references and a more
detailed account of the school, will be forwarded, on application to the Principal.

The following is a genort of President Hitchoock, Professor
Tyler, and Rev. A. M. Colton, at a late examination:

"The subscribers, having been requested by the Rev. Mr.
Nash to be present, as a committee, at the recent semi-annual
examination of the Mount Pleasant Family School, wish to
be understood as using no formal or unneaning language
when we express our high gratification of what we have seen
and learned of the instruction and government of the school,
and of its internal arrangements. The instruction in the
mathematics and the fastin and Greek languages is accurate
and thorough. The pupil is made to widerstand the principles, while he is required to be familiar with the details.

Parents who wish their sons to be well filted for college may
intrust them to Mr. Nash, with the assurance that half their
college course will not have to be spent in learning what

recommend the sensor who can of an enlightened Christian public.

"EDWARD HITCHCOCK.

"WILLIAM S. TYLER.

"A. M. COLTON.

or \$1, &c. All orders must enclose the cash, and should designate the

THE LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1847 is a pamphlet of

sonable, and satisfaction warranted.

REFERENCES.

Cincinnati.—Shreeve, Steele, & Co.; Gaylord, Morrell, & Co.; G. &. J. H. Shoenberger; Thomas H. Minor & Co.; C

BIRNEY, WINANS, & CO., importers and wholesale dealers in Drugs and Chemicals, manufacturers of Patent Etna Matches, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery; Blue, Black, and Recordings; dealers in Fancy Notiona, importers of Cigara. &c.

DAVID B. BIRNEY.

DIGELOW & PEUGH, General Agents for the recovery of Claims before Congress and the Executive Departments; also, for procuring Patents for new inventions.

Omice, corner of E and Seventh streets, Washington, D. C. Jan. 7.

TYPE AND PRINTERS' MATERIALS.—The subsc